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STRUGGLE OVER SALT II IN SOCIALIST BLOC, UNITED STATES

LD251439 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 30 Signed to Press 19 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Strengthening the Detente Process"]

[Text] The struggle for the practical implementation of the accords reached in Vienna during the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter is expanding throughout the world. Prominent public figures, statesmen and many governments are coming out in favor of the SALT II treaty. In the United States the movement for Senate ratification of the treaty is assuming an increasingly mass nature. Major public organizations in many other Western countries are joining increasingly actively in the struggle for the practical implementation of the Soviet-U.S. accords.

The Chief Aim

Stressing the importance of SALT II for all mankind, the world's democratic press especially notes the exceptional role of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally in the struggle for the development of international cooperation, detente and disarmament and against the nuclear menace. The world's democratic forces see Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as an outstanding leader of the Soviet land and the CPSU who devotes all his strength, energy and all his vast experience of politics and life as a communist and Leninist to the cause of strengthening peace. They express boundless appreciation for Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's tremendous contribution to the solution of pressing problems confronting the world's peoples today.

A friendly meeting took place in the Kremlin on 18 July between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia. L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak expressed the common opinion that the results of the Soviet-U.S. Vienna summit meeting are of great international significance. The SALT II treaty, by curbing the growth of the two mighty powers' strategic potential, reveals opportunities for more radical steps aimed at real disarmament and at lessening the danger of a new war.

The fraternal socialist countries are working energetically in support of the SALT II treaty. A conference of Central Committee secretaries of the socialist countries' communisit and workers parties took place in Berlin 3-5 July. Its participants discussed the results of the Vienna summit in detail and expressed the opinion that in the forthcoming period the central task is to implement in practice the Soviet-U.S. accords reached in the Austrian capital. The documents approved at Berlin are new evidence of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, which act in concert in the international arena.

The CPSU Central Committee has examined the results of the Berlin conference. It approved the work of the Soviet delegation and also supported the assessments and conclusions contained in the report on the results of the conference and in the appeal "For International Solidarity." At the same time the results of the Berlin conference were discussed in the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, where concrete measures were adopted to implement its recommendations. Polish Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek recently completed an official 2-day visit to the United States. The Polish-U.S. talks in Washington fit into the framework of the socialist countries' joint actions in support of the SALT II treaty and questions having a bearing on the treaty were discussed widely during the visit. On behalf of the Polish Government E. Wojtaszek declared support for the treaty. Summing up the outcome of the talks, the Polish minister expressed his satisfaction with their results. [paragraph continues]

In particular he observed: At meetings with U.S. officials we discussed the need to strengthen the detente process and to end the arms race, and also the implementation of disarmament. It was noted during the conversations that the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty is the most logical path to the attainment of these goals."

The Majority of Americans Are in Favor

In the United States the struggle over SALT II has recently become especially acute. It is difficult to understand its intensity unless one remembers that the problems being discussed in connection with the treaty are of fundamental significance for determining the country's foreign policy course in the next few years. The treaty's opponents do not conceal that fact that they are seeking to make Washington return to cold war times, when the United States tried to threaten the rest of the world from a position of strength and to impose its own will upon it. They are openly declaring their hostility to the efforts directed toward limiting the arms race and eliminating the nuclear peril. At the same time the treaty's supporters stress that there cannot, and must not, be any return to the past and that the security of the United States itself depends not on building up arms but on successes in limiting them.

In this situation attention was attracted by the speech delivered at Chicago University by R. McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Supporting the SALT II treaty, he said: "how shall we be able to build for our children a world which will give them greater security--with more arms or with more ideas and more imagination? Society could reach the point where additional military spending will not yield additional security.... To the degree by which these military expenditures strictly reduce the amount of money available for other capital investment and major social needs, they could undermine our security instead of strengthening it."

Special weight is imparted to this warning by the fact that it comes from a man who himself held the post of U.S. defense secretary for several years and was directly responsible for questions of the country's security. And the timeliness of this warning is confirmed by the speech delivered in a U.S. Senate committee by the present U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. The defense secretary warned the senators that if the SALT II treaty is not ratified $3 billion more than at present will be required in each of the next 10 years for strategic defense. Over these 10 years U.S. military spending will total more than $1 trillion.

This is the path onto which the opponents of the SALT II treaty are pushing the United States--the path of mind-boggling military spending which will bring the arms-manufacturing monopolies billions but will mean incalculable burdens for ordinary people.

The treaty's opponents are continuing to fan a clamorous propaganda campaign in an attempt to frustrate its ratification. Some months ago the extreme rightwing American Security Council created a special organization called the Coalition for Peace Through Strength. Its title speaks for itself. Having unlimited money at its disposal obtained from the military-industrial complex, the new organization has rallied double-dyed reactionaries around itself.

The American Conservative Union, which represents the rightwing of the Republican Party, has also joined in the propaganda campaign against the treaty. As an example of its activity, suffice it to cite one fact: It spent $400,000 to pay for the showing, by 360 television stations in 44 states, of a malicious, slanderous film about the notorious "Soviet military threat."

However, despite the scale of the money channeled by the military-industrial complex against the SALT II treaty, the majority of Americans are coming out in support of the treaty. Sober voices in the United States are stressing that the treaty assumes special importance in the energy crisis which the country is encountering.

The limitation of the arms race, the treaty's supporters stress, will make it possible to reduce the vast expenditure of oil for the needs of the armed forces and to attenuate the shortage of energy-producing raw materials. The struggle over the SALT II treaty is not abating.

SOVIET DISARMAMENT EXPERT COMMENTS ON SALT II

LD260429 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A leading Soviet expert on disarmament, Dr Genrikm Trofimenko, examines the significance of the new Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic arms, SALT II: The thing that strikes me first about SALT II he writes, is that it makes for greater mutual strategic stability between the Soviet Union and the United States. This is simply because it preserves, over the next 5 years, the existing balance of strategic arms between the two sides. During the Vienna talks each side stressed that it will not seek military superiority because this would destabilize the situation and by doing so undermine the security of the contracting parties. This undertaking is recorded in the joint Soviet-American communique signed by the two presidents. And SALT II translates this undertaking into reality because by observing it neither of the two sides will be able to secure any significant strategic advantages. The agreement provides that each of the two sides will have authentic information about the strategic capability of the other. The Soviet-American memorandum of 18 June sets the ceiling of the numbers of strategic weapons to be possessed by each side. It was also agreed that these basic ceilings on the numbers of strategic arms are to be up-dated for different types of weapons in that this should be done within the framework of the permanent Soviet-American consultative commissions established in 1972. This information exchange will make it possible to abandon the principle of maximum expected threat in assessing the development of the strategic potential of the other side and will insure a measure of restraint in such matters. SALT II demonstrates the readiness of the two major military powers to maintain the process of international relaxation and limiting arms and this serves to promote nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament in general. This also paves the way for broader international cooperation in nonmilitary global problems, including the problem of energy, food, the prevention of disease and so forth.

SALT II also has an important role to play in improving Soviet-American relations. It was noted at the Vienna talks that after the successful beginning in the first half of the 1970's, relations between our two countries had many ups and downs and over the past few years there was a period of stagnation and even some regress from the level mapped in the early 70's. SALT II symbolizes the readiness of the two sides to end this stagnation and to broaden the area of mutual understanding and accord. This applies not just to arms limitation but to a whole spectrum of Soviet-American relations. It is due to this fact that SALT II has been so highly appraised by our leaders on both sides. There is no denying the fact that each side would like the text of the treaty to favor its own interests but as it is the agreement represents a reasonable bargain and each side had to make some concessions to secure that bargain. In other words, the SALT II is a compromise, like most other agreements signed between sovereign states. This compromise is based on the principles of equality and equal security. The agreement represents a sufficiently realistic balance of interests of the two sides and it took them great pains to achieve this balance. This was because of the different structure of the strategic forces of each side and their different approach to the technical aspets of military production. But the negotiators of the two sides have accomplished the difficult task of combining in one package these different weapon parameters and to achieve an overall balance. SALT II represents a whole set of such balances on different aspects and parameters involved and this insures the overall balance which is so essential in this sensitive field.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON INTERNATIONAL NATURE OF SOCIALISM'S DEFENSE

LD251443 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 79 p 2-3 LD

[Article by Col Prof V. Khalipov, PHD: "The Combat Alliance of Internationalists" under the rubric "Defending Socialism. Theory and Practice."]

[Text] The Soviet people received with enormous satisfaction the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit held in June this year in Vienna and the signing by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and other important documents. This major new step in the containment of the arms race will serve to improve the whole international climate and objectively improves the foreign political conditions for building socialism and communism.

All progressive people in the world welcome the Vienna agreements. One cannot, however, ignore the obvious fact that the new SALT II treaty, as with the easing of tension as a whole, has many enemies. Reactionary circles of imperialism are calling for material preparations for war to be further strengthened, spearheading their aggressive aspirations chiefly against the socialist community countries. Within literally hours of the conclusion of the Vienna agreements the U.S. Congress was discussing the plan to "update and strengthen" the armed forces and the NATO military bloc, and the desire to tackle questions of arms control "from a position of strength."

The leading countries in the North Atlantic bloc have recently been taking new steps toward accelerating the arms race. Evidence of this is the U.S. decision to develop and deploy MX mobile ICBMs, which is contrary to the spirit of the treaty concluded in Vienna. Calls for a further buildup of military potential are constantly being issued by the Atlanticists of the West European countries. As happened recently in the FRG, such calls are accompanied by an increase in military appropriations.

Of course, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries cannot ignore such instances of the escalation of militarism. They are compelled to keep their defense capability at the proper level and to improve their international cooperation in the interests of insuring that the gains of socialism and communism are reliably defended.

The question of the international nature of the defense of socialism and of the need for collective efforts and measures in this sphere was posed and developed by V.I. Lenin. On the basis of a deep analysis of the trends and the natural laws of social development, of the essence of imperialism as an international force, and of the peculiarities and prospects of a proletarian revolution he drew a conclusion of lasting importance: Peoples which have taken the path of socialist building "must form a close military and economic alliance..." ("Complete Works," Vol 40, p 46). V.I. Lenin pointed out that "standing against the imperialist powers' vast front, we who are struggling against imperialism constitute an alliance which requires close military unity, and we regard any attempts to upset that unity as a betrayal of the interests of the struggle against international imperialism" (Vol 40, pp 98-99).

Time has proved the enormous practical importance of Lenin's ideas of the collective defense of socialism. Deeply conscious of their international duty the Soviet people defended the world's first socialist fatherland in the years of the Civil War. They fought, to use V.I. Lenin's definition, for the fate of not only the Russian but also of the whole international revolution.

In those years around 250,000 volunteer internationalists from foreign countries fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army for Soviet power. "This was," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "the combat international of revolutionaries." Thus even in those distant days the priceless tradition of collective defense of the proletariat's revolutionary gains was being established.

In the years of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet people performed a world-historical feat in the name of defending those gains and a better future for all humanity. Our armed forces not only drove the enemy from their native land, but they also fully or partially liberated the territory of 12 countries in Europe and Asia.

The peoples' joint struggle against the common enemy helped to give rise to their international combat alliance, which finally took shape with the formation of the socialist community. The strength and solidity of this alliance have already been tested several times. The aggression of imperialist forces against the DPRK, the armed counterrevolutionary revolt in Hungary, the open military threats against the GDR, the provocations against Cuba, the encroachment on Czechoslovakia's socialist gains and the sordid war waged by U.S. imperialists in Vietnam all suffered shattering defeats.

This is all evidence of the fact that the alliance of fraternal countries, based on the principles of indissoluble friendship and proletarian internationalism, reliably guarantees the sovereignty and integrity of each member of the socialist community.

As socialist society advances and matures the theory and practice of the international defense of socialism are being enriched with new knowledge and new experience. Communist and workers parties in the fraternal countries are successfully tackling vital tasks in the sphere of collective defense and the coordination of political, economic and purely military efforts.

On the basis of Lenin's fundamental ideas, which have been creatively developed in the work of the fraternal parties, the theory of collective defense of real socialism has been comprehensively elaborated. Taking into account the level which has been achieved and the prospects of world social development it details real socialism and describes the essence, aims, tasks, laws and principles and the political, economic and ideological mechanism for insuring the defense of socialism by the joint efforts of like-minded internationalists.

These collective efforts have found fullest expression in the work of the Warsaw Pact. Formed in response to the imperialist powers' aggressive intrigues, for almost a quarter of a century now the pact has reliably served the struggle against the preparations by reactionary imperialist circles for another world war, as well as the defense of peace and socialism. Fruitful joint work has helped the socialist countries to achieve considerable successes on a wide range of questions, particularly in the spheres of strengthening their international positions and peace in Europe and in easing tension.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, held in Moscow in November 1978, played an important part in consolidating and developing these successes. It took place at a difficult and crucial time, when in addition to the considerable positive changes in Europe and the world the forces of imperialism and reaction, seeking to prevent a radical improvement in the international political climate, had become more active.

The declaration adopted by the conference set out the paramount tasks which must be implemented in the interests of establishing broad peaceful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Without a doubt the declaration give new impetus to the struggle to improve the international situation and to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which still stand in the way.

The key problem of contemporary international life is the task of achieving a decisive move toward disarmament. A whole complex of various initiatives by the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries are aimed at achieving that aim. However, in the face of the arms race launched by the NATO states, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are obliged to maintain and to strengthen their defense potential and the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The measures taken in this regard are in strict conformity with the contemporary international situation and the trends of its development. The present stage of the defense of socialism is characterized by a number of important features conditioned by the peculiarities of that development as well as by the new and higher level of ties and cooperation between the socialist countries and their armies.

First, the scale and volume of international tasks for the defense of socialism have increased in our time. This is connected with the development of the socialist countries themselves and their increased importance in world affairs, as well as with the continuing military danger posed by reactionary and aggressive forces.

Second, opportunities for defending socialism have increased in connection with the development of the socialist community, the strengthening of the economic and defense potential of each fraternal country, the multifacetedness and all-round nature of their relations, and in the close coordination of their international policy.

Third, new prospects have opened up for other revolutionary detachments of the working people to directly assist the further strengthening of the positions of real socialism.

Fourth, the practice of integrating the defense efforts of the socialist countries increasingly demonstrates its peaceful and humane trend and its fundamental differences from the capitalist states' military integration. Mankind is becoming increasingly convinced that the desire for wars, coercion, seizures and aggression is organically alien to socialism.

Real socialism's magnetic force is steadily increasing. Reactionary imperialist and hegemonistic forces are doing their utmost to try and prevent this. One hostile political campaign after another is organized and conducted against the socialist countries and a real "war of nerves" has been launched. Imperialism's militarist circles and their henchmen are spreading the myth about the "Soviet military threat" under cover of which they are extending the arms race ever wider, formulating military doctrines and so forth.

Making use of China's invasion of Socialist Vietnam, bourgeois propaganda has recently begun to claim that modern wars are caused not only by imperialism but also by socialism. These fabrications are nothing more than slander against the socialist system. Neither as a teaching nor as a political system does or could socialism bear any responsibility whatever for the Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

The socialist community is a new type of international alliance, based on the indissoluble principles of proletarian internationalism--that reliable mainstay of a just world peace and the peoples' security. Wars are altogether alien to it, not least those between countries belonging to it.

The Soviet Union is prepared to take radical steps to solve the tasks of limiting the arms race. In this it advocates scrupulous observance of the principle of the sides' equal security. As its leaders have stated on a number of occasions, the USSR will not weaken its defense in the face of imperialism's increasing military might, whatever demagogic pretexts are used as a cover for urging it to do so. This would have irreparable repercussions for socialism and for the peoples' freedom and independence.

Standing guard over this great cause are the national and combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states. They have the latest combat hardware, are well-trained and have a high moral-political potential. The varied forms of military cooperation are of exceptional importance for further increasing their combat readiness. Such cooperation comprises: coordination of plans for building armed forces; carrying out joint measures for operational and combat training; giving mutual aid in equipping troops and fleets; cadre training; researching problems of military art; exchanging experience of instruction and education; mutual ties between the fraternal armies' political organizers and so on.

A special place is held in the system of defense cooperation by joint exercises by friendly armies, which provide a schooling not only in military skill but also in international fraternity. One such exercise--Shchit-79--took place in the spring. It ran through questions of carrying out combat operations by the joint efforts of branches of the armed forces and categories of troops of the allied armies. The exercise helped to further improve cooperation between the friendly armies.

The most important basis of military building in the socialist countries is the party leadership of the armed forces and increasing the role of and strengthening the influence of party organizations in armies and fleets. In their defense activities the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties are invariably guided by Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland and Lenin's ideas on the international essence of such defense. The leadership of the fraternal parties is the main source of strength of the international combat alliance of the socialist community countries and their armies.

The world of real socialism is still a young social organism. It is undergoing dynamic development and improvement and is steadily growing stronger. Today it is well known that many of the imperialist aggressors' plans were thwarted because a socialist community with a mighty defense potential exists and is active. The great ideas of proletarian internationalism are increasing the might of the fraternal countries and peoples who are building and defending a new society together.

CEMA JOURNALISTS ORGANIZATION CHIEFS CONFER IN MOSCOW

LD231559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A consultative conference of leaders of journalists organizations from CEMA countries opened in Moscow on 17 July.

The participants are exchanging opinions on the tasks of press workers in the fraternal countries in the struggle to achieve genuine security on the European Continent and throughout the world, on coordinating cooperation in international journalists' organizations and on further stepping up their activity in the world's biggest association of progressive journalists--the International Organization of Journalists.

Reports were delivered by leaders of journalists organizations: V.G. Afanasyev from the USSR and H. Czepuck from the GDR.

III. 26 Jul 79 BB 5 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
COMMUNIST RELATIONS

USSR NUCLEAR ENERGY EXPERT ON SAFETY OF POWER STATIONS

AU250950 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Interview by APN correspondent Yuriy Sinyakov, specially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO, with Aleksandr Panasenkov, deputy head of the USSR Department on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy--exact place and date of interview not given]

[Text] In connection with the intensified construction of nuclear power stations, the problems of safety from radiation and the question of environmental protection has not only caused considerable interest in the West, but has also given rise to concern. We publish the following interview by APN correspondent Yuriy Sinyakov with Aleksandr Panasenkov, deputy head of the Department on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in which he discusses the safety of nuclear power stations in the countries of the socialist community.

Question: The long-term exploitation of nuclear power stations in CEMA member--countries has proved the reliability of the radiation safety systems. Is this conclusion correct?

Answer: A uniform type of nuclear power station has been adopted within CEMA member-countries. This type of power station has a nulcear reactor of 440,000 kilowatt hours. It was tested for the first time in the Novovoronezh nuclear power station, which became the so-called "ancestor" of the large family of nuclear power stations in the socialist community's member-countries. Over 4,000 experts from 80 states were acquainted with the work of this power station and they have all fully excluded the danger of nuclear power stations having a negative influence on the environment. The strictest health protection rules have been introduced in the operation of nuclear power stations in CEMA member-countries and measures have been taken for absolute safety. I would like to note that in the last 25 years, since the commissioning of the first nuclear power station in the Soviet Union and in the world, there has not been a single radiation-attributed death. The annual permissible amount of radiation in the Novovoronezh power station never exceeds 500-800 millibars, which is considerably less than the amount of radiation a human being is exposed to during one X-ray examination. Each working reactor is equipped with a practically fail-safe, double-checked safety system to prevent accidents. Nevertheless, is an accident possible? Here is what A. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, has said in this connection: "Of course, a scientist cannot exclude all possibilities. However, the question is about the extent of risks. Recently the U.S. Nuclear Power Coordination Committee calculated the probability of an nuclear catastrophe for 100 working reactors. The result was that such a catastrophe is possible once in a million years."

In this connection I should like to observe that nuclear power stations in CEMA member-countries hardly affect the environment at all. Thorough observations in the vicinity of the Novovoronezh nuclear power station to study the effects upon the soil, the plants, the Don River and the air have shown that radiation has not changed the environment at all and that the safety systems in operation ensure complete protection against radiation. Paradoxical as it might sound, among all the branches of industry nuclear power causes the least damage to the environment, although it was expected to cause the greatest. Nuclear power was "housetrained" from its very early "childhood". It was trained to observe the rules of environmental protection so that this correct attitude became "second nature" to it. The strict rules in nuclear energy's relations with nature and with the environment are valid for the Soviet nuclear power stations and for all power stations built on theterritory of CEMA member-countries. We need only to recall the accident that occurred in the U.S. nuclear power station to be reminded of the necessity of observing these rules.

Specialists are convinced that new research is necessary in order to finally exclude all possible errors. In the GDR a scientific-technical coordination committee has been created within the framework of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which is unprecedented in the world. I will mention just one research program devoted to environmental protection. It is connected with the protection of the water resources of the Danube since, as you know, the Bulgarian nuclear power station is situated on the banks of the Danube and it is planned to build a whole series of nuclear power stations in the future.

Question: Is the percentage of dangerous accumulations on the river bed dangerous? Are such accumulations to be found in the fibers and organs of water plants and animals?

Answer: To answer this question CEMA organized a special expedition in which specialists from Bulgaria, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the CSSR participated. It studied the radioactivity of the Danube. A Romanian ship equipped with a complete laboratory of equipment and with experts from all the above countries, on an equal basis, cruised up and down the river for several months. The water was tested in various places and at different levels. The river bed, the plankton, the algae and fish from the river were examined and it was possible to declare the radiation condition of the Danube favorable.

Question: Could you interpret for us a small, but alarming news item that appeared recently in the Soviet newspapers. It described a traffic accident in Canada in which several vehicles were involved. Among them, there were two trucks with containers carrying 14 tons of radioactive uranium. What are the CEMA member-countries doing to prevent such dangerous accidents?

Answer: The case you have just mentioned was the result of the criminal negligence of the "Eldorado nuclear company" to which the freight belonged. This accident might actually have had serious consequences since the opening of sealed containers would have threatened the lives of many people. All those engaged in supplying nuclear power stations with enriched uranium are aware that they are dealing with a highly dangerous fuel. In the Soviet Union, as well as in the other CEMA member-countries very strict rules govern the transportation of fuel for nuclear power stations. This, however, only answers half of the question. Nuclear waste is quite dangerous as well. In order to avoid tragic situations in transporting such materials, exceptional measures are necessary. In this connection CEMA has worked out and adopted special rules for the transportation of used nuclear fuels. These regulations strictly and unmistakably lay down the method of transporting the dangerous freight in special trains and follow special itineraries from the nuclear power station to the plant where the nuclear waste is to be processed. The "Eldorado nuclear company" has become notorious for other such irresponsible actions. At one time it had disposed of nuclear waste in ordinary garbage heaps, as a result of which the housing areas of Port Hope became contaminated. A considerable part of the radioactive waste does not represent any great danger at all. The processing of this material is quite simple. Its radioactivity is not high and the waste rapidly dissolves under water in special basins. Highly radioactive nuclear waste is quite a different matter. It must be preserved for many years in special, hermetically sealed containers. Experiments to "bury" them in certain geological strata, abandoned salt mines for instance, have already been made. The presence of salt is a reliable guarantee that they will not penetrate underground waters. The most important task in this respect, however, is to build a new type of reactor that does not produce large quantities of radioactive nuclear waste.

In the Soviet Union we are now discussing the idea of building large nuclear power complexes. Several nuclear power stations and enterprises for the processing of nuclear fuel andof nuclear waste can be integrated in these complexes. They will insure a full cycle in using nuclear fuel and will, at the same time, facilitate control over radioactivity. Complete safety and optimal environment protection--this is the first rule for all those whose work has anything to do with nuclear power stations in CEMA member-countries.

PRAVDA'S KURDYUMOV VIEWS WASHINGTON'S 'WEEK OF UPHEAVALS'

LD250931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch under the rubric "Washington Reshuffle": "Week of Upheavals"]

[Text] Washington, 21 July--U.S. President J. Carter has accepted the resignation of Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger and Transportation Secretary B. Adams. The millionaire C. Duncan, former deputy defense secretary and a past president of Coca Cola, who is well known to Carter form the time of his governorship in Georgia, has been appointed to replace Schlesinger. No replacement for Adams has yet been found and so the Transportation Department will be run temporarily by U.S. Naval Secretary G. Claytor.

These changes followed on the heels of three other resignations already accepted by the President--those of the attorney general, the treasury secretary and even the health, education and welfare secretary. That basically concluded the "week of upheavals" in the U.S. executive power apparatus, as observers have dubbed the process of the fundamental administration changes that have been taking place in Washington. In fact, this has been in respect of departmental secretaries. Obviously, at other levels of the administration the reshuffle is still to come.

Observers here are coming to the conclusion that the resignation of the government and the advisory staff at the White House, with all its unexpectedness, was planned in advance and was brought about by specific political considerations. First there is the plan to make the cabinet and the administration ready for the 1980 elections. The reshuffle "was obviously aimed at strengthening White House control over the government before the forthcoming difficult reelection campaign facing the President," the Washington POST wrote.

Clearly, both party and group interests are reflected in the apprisal of the events in Washington by various circles and by the press. At the same time, the fact that, as one television commentator stated, "the unexpected mass shake-up in the cabinet has thrown all of Washington into confusion," has contributed to the disparity of views. Delivering a brief statement to journalists, J. Carter states that the cabinet reorganization is almost concluded.

Implications for Policy-Making Process

LD251415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "The Problems Remain"]

[Text] Washington, July--Washington veterans assert that it will be months before the colossal federal apparatus of U.S. executive branch recovers from the "July purge" undertaken by President J. Carter in the face of the trials which have hit him--acute economic and energy problems accompanied by a crisis of confidence. Domestic policy commentators believe that no less time will be needed to pass a definitive verdict on the results of the "surgical operation" performed on the administration by the President 18 months before his term of office expires. Those who know the Washington corridors of power are almost unanimous even now regarding one thing: The "big reshuffle" of the top echelon of the U.S. administration, in their opinions, definitely marks an intensification of the influence of a narrow circle of people close to the President known here as the "Georgia Team." [paragraph continues.]

This is linked above all with the formal appointment of one of Carter's closest advisers--Hamilton Jordan--to the post of White House chief of staff, whose job will include, according to press reports, the coordination of government policy and the establishment of direct White House influence on cabinet actions.

The choice of Jordan was not fortuitous. He has been a member of that narrow circle of people close to Carter since working with him in Georgia and is believed to have been the "architect" of Carter's successful 1975-1976 presidential campaign.

Jordan's investiture with additional powers has put U.S. business circles and Congress on their guard.

Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, has criticized the "blood-letting" in the government. "There is no evidence that the dismissed secretaries are the reason for the 'loss of faith in the government,'" he said. Byrd noted that the reshuffles in the administration are diverting the country's attention from the solution of important, urgent problems.

CARTER APPOINTS VOLCKER TO HEAD FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

LD251830 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 25, TASS--President Jimmy Carter has appointed Paul Volcker, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as president of the Board of Governers of the Federal Reserve System. A statement to this effect was today made by White House Press Secretary Jody Powell.

Paul Volcker will succeed in this post William Miller, who has been recently appointed U.S. treasury secretary instead of Michael Blumenthal, who resigned from his post. Volcker's appointment is subject to approval by the Senate. Paul Volcker, a former Wall Street banker, held in 1969-1974 the post of U.S. treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs. He practically single-handedly drew up the strategy of strengthening the foreign trade positions of the USA, which resulted in the dollar devaluation in 1971 and 1973.

TASS CITES POST REPORT OF BRZEZINSKI-VANCE CLASH

LD252244 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 25, TASS--An article carried by the Washington POST says a long-smouldering conflict between President Carter's two chief foreign-policy advisers--Zbigniew Brzezinski and Cyrus Vance--had come once again into the open during the civil war in Nicaragua. Because of Brzezinski's propensity to see the "Russian bear" behind every international event, the paper writes, Vance had to propose that the Organisation of American States send a "peace-keeping force" to Nicaragua for preventing the revolution there. This proposal reeked of return to the American "big stick" diplomacy. It was, however, flatly rejected by the OAS.

It has now been learned the Washington POST says, that the secretary of state was against interference, correctly sensing that the idea would cause suspicion among the Latin American countries which regard the Americans with apprehension.

Yet because of Brzezinski's all but hysterical fear of the communist influence exerted by the Sandinista guerrillas who toppled President Somoza, Carter ordered Vance to submit this doomed proposal on OAS interference, though Vance himself was against the plan.

Many officials at the State Department suspect that the unending controversy between Brzezinski and Vance is actually the outcome of the incredible arrogance of the National Security Council's chief. In short, Zbigniew Brzezinski wants to be the man dictating to the President the foreign policy.

According to his critics, a key to an understanding of Brzezinski's treacherous manoeuvres, is his ambition to catch up with or even outdo his predecessor Henry Kissinger, who guided America's foreign policy under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

DOLLAR PROBLEMS MAY ACCELERATE 'SLIDE INTO ECONOMIC CRISIS'

LD250933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "Consequences for the Dollar"]

[Text] New York, 21 July--The dollar has again fallen sharply. The exchange rate fell against the Deutsche mark, sterling and other currencies. The sharp leap in the dollar price of gold is particularly notable.

Traditionally, an increase in the demand for and price of gold reflects an increased distrust of paper money, or to view the matter more broadly, an increased distrust of financial, economic and political institutions. The current fall in the dollar exchange rate is the direct result of the new eruption of the energy crisis and economic troubles in the United States, which have developed into an acute political and governmental crisis.

The administration's new energy program, set out in J. Carter's recent speeches, has somewhat strengthened his position with the voters, according to the polls. However, it has failed to answer the question of the ways to overcome the energy crisis, essentially repeating earlier proposals and bearing the imprint of domestic political interests over economic expediency.

The dollar's new troubles threaten to accelerate the U.S. slide into economic crisis and to further undermine the measures to rescue the dollar adopted by the administration last November.

Decline of U.S. Dollar

LD260852 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1153 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 25 July--TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes:

The beginning of this week was marked by a new fall in the rate of the American dollar on the currency markets. In the last 1-2 months it has fallen by 4-6 percent in relation to other leading currencies of the capitalist world and has dropped to its lowest level in the past 12 months.

The new currency fever that has sharpened the dollar crisis was brought about by continuing U.S. economic troubles. One of the main causes of this crisis is galloping inflation and the prospect of a new economic slump in the United States, which led to a depreciation of the dollar.

The admission made the other day by William Miller, the new U.S. secretary of the treasury, that the government's economic program, which is directed at fighting inflation, has been "thrown back" and the rate of growth of the cost-of-living during the course of the year will be no lower than 11 percent, has not, of course, helped to raise confidence in American currency and in its stability.

The economic troubles of the United States are being exacerbated by an acute energy crisis. Characteristically, however, the new fall in the dollar followed the government's latest energy program. This program, announced by the President, provides for measures to reduce the import of oil and increase production of fuel by the United States itself. Ideally, this should lead to a reduction in U.S. dependence on imported oil, thereby cutting down on the enormous expense of imported oil, which is one reason for the collossal trade deficit weighing down the dollar. The targeted measures should, in their turn, have made the dollar more stable; but this did not happen. And that is mainly because the government's energy program was greeted with skepticism both within the United States and abroad. "Business circles in the Western countries are mistrustful of the U.S. program that is based on a large number of unknowns," the French newspaper LE MATIN has pointed out.

The West has come to the conclusion that the energy measures will not eliminate one of the main reasons for the dollar's weakness--the billions spent on bringing in foreign oil and the consequent collossal trade deficits. Western business circles have seen that Washington is trying, as before, to extricate itself from its economic difficulties at the expense of the interests of other countries. And they have reacted accordingly, a fact reflected in the new wave of distrust in the American currency.

The American dollar, which remains the main reserve currency of the capitalist world, is undoubtedly pulling the other Western currencies down with it. Hence America's partners request that Washington take emergency measures. The U.S. Federal Reserve banks have put up their discount rate [uchetnaya stavka] from 9.5 to 10 percent--the highest level in the country's history. Ideally, this measure should help restrain inflation and thereby strengthen the position of the dollar. However, it is already clear that it has not stopped the dollar crisis inasmuch as there are more profound and protracted causes for it. And this hearalds new shocks for the American currency.

U.S. MIDEAST POLICY COULD 'HURL REGION INTO MILITARY CLASHES'

LD252354 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] The recent (?statements) by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown who again said that the Pentagon is ready to send its troops to the Persian Gulf area to defend American interests, as he put it, caused a renewed wave of indignation in the Arab countries. The CIA of the United States again poured oil on troubled waters by launching a noisy campaign of provocations regarding the sabotage operation allegedly planned in the Strait of Hormuz by the Palestinians who are reported to have threatened to blow up a tanker in the strait and thus block a very important traffic route of the West.

The Palestinians energetically denied this false allegation but this did not put Washington off. The military and psychological preparations aimed at an intrusion by the U.S. expeditionary corps in the oil-producing regions are stepping up their pace. The Western press is publishing photographs showing U.S. rangers [words indistinct].

These troops undertook special training to operate in the deserts, say the captions. An increasing number of articles note the strength and modern equipment of the intervention forces. However, a basis and an excuse, (?however unlikely), are required to achieve such an (?intervention).

An Egyptian-Israeli military and political alliance should, according to U.S. plans, become the basis to step up the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and establish their bridgehead. This alliance is directed first of all against the Arab countries whose political or economic position does not suit Washington for one reason or another. [Words indistinct] that the As-Sadat administration has essentially consented to the construction of two U.S. military bases in the Sharm ash-Shaykh region--an airbase and a navy base. However, this is for the future but not such a remote future. That is why the Pentagon today turns its eye to its faithful ally, Sultan Qabus. U.S. military aid to Qabus has been quickly increased and the United States has given a very clear hint that, should there be any need, the United States will help Qabus any time. It is not difficult to understand the meaning of this hint. We will help you, says the Pentagon, and you will call on us when we need it. [Words indistinct] the bridgehead is established without any delay. Qabus is ready to serve, but what excuse is there to use him? This again is not very difficult. The Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has shown with good reason that the CIA quickly did [words indistinct] and that it is the same case in the Strait of Hormuz--to try to justify the U.S. intrusion in the Persian Gulf region.

The Kuwaiti paper was not the only one to put forward such views. One cannot exclude, writes the Beirut AL-LIWA, that the latest American warnings (?show) the U.S. intention (?of setting up an operation) to sink an oil tanker, for example, while putting the blame for such actions on the Palestinian guerrillas and thus finding an excuse for an intrusion in the oil-producing Arab countries. All these military preparations show the nature of American foreign policy in the Middle East and in particular the U.S. intention to settle the political problems through positions of strength by resorting to the [words indistinct] policy. Under the cover of [words indistinct] of the Middle East settlement and the success of American diplomacy in the Middle East where it has obtained the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli transaction, acts of aggressions are committed or are being prepared. In Lebanon, Israel uses with American consent the increasing U.S. military aid to methodically step up the blows against the progressive forces in the country, against the Palestinians, aiming in particular at the physical extermination of [word indistinct]. Observers are unanimous in noting that the pressure put by Israel on Lebanon is acquiring an increasingly anti-Syrian character. The statements regarding the establishment of special U.S. forces for intervention in the Persian Gulf countries, the attempts at using the Qabus puppet regime to control the Strait of Hormuz, all these actions show one thing--namely that the pro-Israeli and anti-Arab policy of the United States in the Middle East represents a danger for peace and threatens to hurl this region into new military clashes.

CHINA

USSR HANDED PRC POSITIVE REPLY ON TALKS '2 DAYS AGO'

LD251324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beijing--It has been learned in the diplomatic quarters in Beijing that the USSR had accepted the latest Chinese proposal to begin talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries in Moscow in mid-September.

It has also been learned that the Soviet delegation will be led by Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who until now has been heading the Soviet delegation at the talks on border problems with China.

It is understood that the Soviet reply was handed to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow 2 days ago.

NOVOYE VREMYA SCORES NEW PRC HISTORICAL TEXTBOOK

LD252142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1421 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

["Textbook of Expansionism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The weekly NOVOYE VREMYA writes that Beijing has not yet given up its territorial claims.

The textbook "History of China" for senior students was published there recently. If it had correctly stated and commented on events in the very rich history of a great people, the weekly points out, one could only have been pleased for the young people. But that was not the case here.

It is not difficult for a China specialist to see that this historico-geographical tract was adapted from the nationalist publications of the Kuomintang, who included on special maps "of lost territories" the lands of neighboring states and who demanded their "return". By the way, the compilers of the textbook did not forget about the map, either. On page 129 they have placed a map-diagram of the governor-generalships of An Xi and (Beitin). In this, these contemporary cartographers went even further than the Kuomintang and decided not to limit themselves to including in "their own land" Baykal and Balkhash but even stuck in the Aral Sea.

While inspiring the schoolchildren with great-power and expansionist ideas, the Chinese leaders are depriving them of genuine knowledge of their history, NOVOYE VREMYA continues. Assertions that the Chinese borders in the Tang era extended to the north of the Amur are pure falsification. In fact, at that time the powerful Bohai State existed there, which was created by the forefathers of the present small ethnic groups of the Soviet maritime kray and by the native inhabitants of Manchuria. This state with a highly developed culture occupied extensive territory, reaching the borders of Korea and northern China. Bohai had diplomatic and trade ties with Japan, Korea and Tang China. The Tang court had to take account of the military strength of Bohai. All these facts are stated in Chinese historical chronicles and they also have long been known to world history scholars.

The publication of the new textbook "History of China" only confirms that Beijing has not yet renounced the Mao Tsetung "register" of territorial claims. They are trying to convince the upcoming generations of the existence of some sort of "historical injustice" which must be corrected by joining to China vast territories of neighboring states. The young people are being given a lesson in expansionism. The peoples of other countries must also draw a lesson from the Beijing publication--the lesson of vigilance.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH PRAISES COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD251519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Jambyn Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers: "A Confident Tread"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--The 58th Anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution falls on 11 July. Having implemented profound transformations under the leadership of the MPRP, the republic's working people are now achieving impressive successes in the creation of the material-technical base of socialism. The Mongolian People's Republic is participating actively in the economic integration of the CEMA member countries.

In the late fifties and early sixties--after the transformation of the countryside in line with new principles--a unified socialist economic system was created in People's Mongolia. This became an important precondition for the further accelerated development of the economy and for the steady upsurge of the material well-being and cultural standard of the working people. Mongolia has been transformed into an agrarian-industrial country and has embarked on the direct implementation of a task advanced by the MPRP--the completion of the creation of the material-technical base of a new society.

The MPRP and the people's state constantly take into account in their activity the general law-governed patterns of the building of socialism and the specific conditions of their own country. Mongolia's participation in the international socialist division of labor, which especially intensified after it joined CEMA in 1962, provides the opportunity to concentrate efforts and means on the development of those sectors of the economy for which the most favorable conditions exist.

The 30-year experience of CEMA's activity has shown the tremendous advantages of the international socialist division of labor which insures the dynamic development of the socialist community as a whole and of each CEMA member country individually. The measures envisaged by the comprehensive program for the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries are a graphic embodiment of the genuinely internationalist concern of the fraternal parties and states for the acceleration of the Mongolian economy and for enhancing its efficiency. These measures are being successfully put into practice.

Mongolia's economy is undergoing profound qualitative changes thanks to the constantly expanding technical and economic assistance and support of the great Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries. Production capacities and the volume of production being turned out are increasing steadily. The sectorial and territorial structures of the economy are being improved and the level of labor mechanization is rising. As a result, the rates of economic growth and of the enhancement of the people's well-being have accelerated appreciably. Over the period 1961-1978 Mongolia's global social product increased 2.7-fold, national income increased 2.1-fold, gross industrial output has increased 5.6-fold, and that of agriculture increased 1.4-fold. Fixed capital and the volume of capital investment increased 4.9 and 6.2-fold respectively.

During the creation of the material-technical base of socialism, the role of industry is increasingly visible. In the aggregate output of industry and agriculture, industry's share increased from 39 percent in 1960 to 60 percent in 1978. Over the same period industry's contribution to the creation of national income increased from 14.6 percent to 27.7 percent.

Our industry now has a strong base for the accelerated development of promising sectors such as fuel and energy, mining, woodworking and metalworking, light and food industries, and production of construction materials.

Agriculture and especially livestock raising--a traditional sector of our economy--is assuming ever-increasing significance in the shaping of the national economic complex. Large state farms and associations now constitute its basis.

In close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries Mongolia is creating conditions for the more stable buildup of agricultural production.

The USSR is giving great assistance in strengthening the material-technical base of agriculture and in furnishing it with modern equipment. With the USSR's help, highly mechanized state farms, fodder farms, and daity farms are being created. Water supplies are being laid on for pasture land, premises for housing livestock are being built and the veterinary service is being strengthened. On the basis of the opening up of virgin lands over the last 20 years, arable farming has been intensively developed and this now provides about one-fifth of gross agricultural output.

The great qualitative changes in the economy are reflected in the improvement of the structure and growth of the country's foreign trade commodity turnover. The proportion of industrial products in our exports is increasing and that of goods of a production and technical designation is increasing in our imports.

Thanks to the accelerated development of social production and the enhancement of its efficiency and thanks to the implementation of broad social programs, the material well-being and cultural standard of the Mongolian people are steadily improving. Over the period 1961-1978 the population's real incomes and retail trade turnover tripled.

Attaching exceptionally important significance to questions of economic building, the MPRP is directing the entire activity of party organizations and labor collectives toward the prompt solution, to a high standard, of the key tasks connected with implementing the party's economic policy. They include the mobilization of internal reserves, the enhancement of social labor productivity, the better utilization of assistance from the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, the introduction of advanced experience and of scientific and technical achievements into practice and the broad development of socialist competition.

These tasks have found concrete expression in the speeches by Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, at a number of recent MPRP Central Committee plenums and in the decisions adopted on the basis of those speeches.

Mongolia's communists and working people link their successes achieved in socialist competition with the strengthening of the unity, traditional friendship, all-round cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance of the countries of the socialist community in line with the principles of socialist internationalism.

In the current 5-year period the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance will be double that given in the previous 5-year plan period. With the USSR's assistance more than 240 industrial, agricultural, cultural and consumer projects will be built.

Among these are the open-cut coal mine at Baga Nuur, electric power stations and power transmission lines, virgin-land state farms, house construction combines, production bases for construction workers, a number of enterprises of the light and food industries, radio relay lines and radio stations, and also apartment blocks and other municipal and consumer projects. The USSR is participating in opening up the virgin lands. In the present 5-year plan period the area of arable land will have increased by 257,000 hectares through doing this.

The many years of experience of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation have demonstrated the effectiveness of creating and operating major joint enterprises and economic associations--like the Ulaanbaatar railroad and the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" association for the extraction and processing of nonferrous metals. Among these a special place is occupied by the "Erdenet" combine. Our country's output of industrial products and its export resources will increase considerably when it reaches full operating capacity.

Questions of the enhancement in every way of the effectiveness of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation are at the focus of attention of the fraternal parties' central committees and of the governments of our countries. This found graphic embodiment in the visit to our country of a USSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in November 1974, in the documents signed by L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal in October 1976 during the visit to the USSR of a Mongolian party and government delegation and also in the accords reached during the repeated friendly meetings and conversations of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal.

Mongolian-Soviet cooperation embraces all sectors of the economy and all spheres of social life. It creates broad opportunities for the accelerated development of the national economy and for enhancing the material well-being and cultural standard of Mongolia's working people. Together with the Soviet Union, other fraternal countries of the socialist community too are making a great contribution to shaping Mongolia's national economic complex. In particular, a number of production, cultural and consumer projects have been built and are being built in people's Mongolia with the technical and economic assistance of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and the CSSR. The products of these enterprises are in big demand.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal states are giving our republic considerable support in the creation of scientific research centers and laboratories and in cadre training. Since 1976 an international geological expedition of CEMA member countries has been at work in Mongolia; it is engaged in finding and studying resources of valuable mineral raw materials.

Mongolia attaches great significance to the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs in the most important spheres of physical production approved by the 32d and 33d CEMA sessions. These documents concretize and develop the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration. They include very important measures whose implementation will make it possible to strengthen Mongolia's economic potential.

In accordance with the 17th MPRP Congress directives, Mongolia's planning organs and scientific institutions, with the assistance of corresponding Soviet organizations, are drawing up a master scheme for the development and siting of the republic's production forces for the period up to 1990. The scheme envisages the creation of the optimal national economic complex for Mongolia.

The prospects for its development are connected with the solution of major socioeconomic tasks such as the transformation of Mongolia into an industrial-agrarian country, the enhancement of the efficiency of social production, the increase of the country's export resources in every way and insuring the overall balanced nature of the Mongolian national economy.

Each step forward that we take serves to draw close together and to equalize the level of economic development of Mongolia and of the other CEMA member countries, and to enhance Mongolia's role in the international socialist division of labor.

JAPANESE MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISITS TO ROK

LD251626 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--TASS' commentator Viktor Zatsepin writes:

Ganri Yamashita, chief of the Japanese National Defence Agency, has arrived on an official visit in Seoul today. A warm welcome was accorded to the Japanese military leader in a South Korean airport. It is for the first time after the war that the puppet regime is according a welcome to a Japanese military leader.

But what is the cause of Yamashita's unusual visit to South Korea? What made Tokyo send its military emissary to Seoul in spite of resolute public protests against Japan's unilateral ties with South Korean puppets and especially against the intentions to establish military contacts with them? Answering this question, the influential Japanese newspaper YOMIURI wrote: Japan and South Korea concluded security treaties with the USA. But until now there have not been any official contacts between the top brass of the two countries. Yamashita's visit to South Korea, the newspaper writes, "turns over a new leaf in Japanese-South Korean relations in the field of defence."

It must be frankly said that the newspaper gives, mildly speaking, not quite accurate information as regards the lack of contacts until now between the military leaders of Tokyo and Seoul. In April a visit to Tokyo was paid by Kim Jon Hwan, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee of South Korea, who discussed with the same Yamashita "questions pertaining to a strengthening of military ties betweenthe two countries" and Japan's aid in South Korea's rearmament. The same questions were discussed at the talks in Seoul in May between Nagano, chief of staff of Japan's land forces, and South Korean War Minister No Chae-hyon.

Although these talks were officially held with the participation of only two countries--Japan and South Korea--it can be said that each time a third partner--the USA--was invisably present at them, as every meeting of Japanese and South Korean generals was held after their visits to Washington or after visits to the capitals of these countries of American top brass. And this time again Yamashita is planning to go on a visit to the USA in mid-August upon completion of his talks in Seoul.

The point at issue, as the Japanese press indicates, is the holding of tripartite military talks with the aim of implementation of the plan of setting up in Southeast Asia a new military alliance--NEATO, that has long been planned by the Pentagon. Also noteworthy is the provocative character of the visit in connection with Yamashita's decision to attend the South Korean troop exercises in direct proximity to the demilitarized zone. Note shall also be made of the fact that the more (?clear) are becoming the outlines of a new tripartite pact designed by the USA as Asia's version of NATO, the more actively the proponents of militaristic course in Japan are whipping up the propaganda outcry about a "Soviet menace".

It is not by chance that literally on the eve of Yamashita's current visit, his defence agency issued a so-called "white paper", whose authors are repeating hackneyed inventions about some "Soviet military menace".

The aim of this propaganda piece is obvious: to try to justify the arms race, in which Japan is ever more actively getting involved, to distract the attention of peace loving Japanese public from the dangerous plans of forming a new military axis--Tokyo-Seoul-Washington. Sordid aims and a dangerous venture.

FURTHER PUBLICITY FOR DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH OBSERVANCE

SK251507 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 22 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] The month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the nation's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis and for the withdrawal of foreign troops, which are the source of the nation's division, is being observed in the Soviet Union.

The deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society and deputy minister of the timber and wood processing industry, Comrade Kanevskiy, in his address at a meeting of world representatives held in the First Friendship Hall in Moscow, said the following:

The struggle by the Korean people for the nation's democratic and peaceful reunification is a powerful struggle to bring an end to the tragedy of the national division produced by the imperialists and is a part of the common struggle of the people to solidify peace in Asia and the world. Recently, many guests have been visiting our country from the fraternal nations. The delegation of the DPRK-USSR Friendship Society headed by the vice chairman of the DPRK-USSR Friendship Society Central Committee and vice chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, Comrade Yi Pong-hui, stayed in our country for 2 weeks. The guests from the DPRK visited historic and architectural sites in Leningrad and toured Alma-Ata, the capital of the Kazakh SSR. Prior to their return to their home country, the Korean comrades met with the members of the Central Committee of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society. In the meeting at the Friendship Hall in Moscow the head of the Korean delegation, Comrade Yi Pong-hui, expressed appreciation to the Soviet workers for their solidarity with the Korean people's struggle. He said that the visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of the DPRK-USSR Friendship Society will further contribute to the promotion of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union. The Korean comrade also said that members of the DPRK-USSR Friendship Society will make every possible effort to further solidify and expand relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, the delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea led by the vice chairman of the Central Committee of the federation, Comrade (Kim Myong-son), visited our country during the solidarity month. The Soviet people are interested in the life of the fraternal Korean nation. Photo exhibitions showing the economic and cultural development of the socialist Korea today are being held in the Soviet cities and [word indistinct] and films on the DPRK are being shown. Today the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of their fatherland is being observed in the Soviet Union. During this month the internationalism of the Soviet people and their ardent support for the revolutionary cause of the Korean people are being demonstrated.

ANNIVERSARY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF NEPAL-USSR RELATIONS MARKED

LD251137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Noteworthy Anniversary"]

[Text] Katmandu--A ceremony has taken place in Katmandu devoted to the 23d anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Nepal and the USSR.

Representatives of the Nepalese Government and the National Panchayat (parliament) and prominent politicians and public figures gathered to mark this event. For more than two decades Nepal and the Soviet Union have been linked by friendly relations, N.Dm. Yadav, minister of state for education, noted in his speech. He placed a high assessment on the assistance given to Nepal by the USSR in the cause of establishing the national economy.

NEPALESE WRITER PRAISES TIES WITH SOVIET UNION

LD251139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Nepalese journalist (Indu Kanta Sharma): "A Friendship of Which They Are Proud"]

[Text] Katmandu--The date 20 June 1956 is an important one in the history of Nepal and the Soviet Union. It was on that day that diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. The subsequent visits to the USSR by the king of Nepal and other state and public figures from our country, as well as the visits to Nepal by Soviet leaders and public representatives have made an important contribution to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the great and highly-developed country created by the great Lenin and little Nepal, inspired by the ideals of world peace and prosperity.

Characteristically, our countries views in the international arena are extremely close and frequently coincide completely. Our cooperation is developing not only in the political sphere but in the economic sphere too. The USSR has given and continues to give important aid to the friendly developing countries of Asia. Soviet aid is always deeply humane and is never accompanied by any conditions. It is aid in the name of friendship and cooperation between peoples. Such is the aid which the USSR gives Nepal in a wide variety of spheres, including the training of national cadres. The Nepalese are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for the assistance given to our economic and social progress.

Nepal is a peace-loving country. We are ardent advocates of the relaxation of international tension and support the USSR's peaceful initiatives. We followed with great interest the talks in Vienna where the SALT II treaty, which will help to limit the arms race, was signed. We feel that the accord between the USSR and the United States will assist the people's efforts to preserve world peace. The signing of the SALT II treaty is a reason for jubilation not only for the Soviet and American peoples, but for all people striving to strengthen peace.

Nepal is a little country in the Himalayas, and its people consistently follow the path of peace and nonviolence and strive to achieve universal prosperity. We have declared Nepal a peace zone and never cease to admire the Soviet people's peaceful initiatives. We want a world in which no more means of destruction are produced and in which nobody starves or is homeless. The Soviet Union wants the same thing. We welcome the document which bears the signatures of the Soviet and U.S. presidents--L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter. We are proud of our friendship with the great Soviet Union and fully determined to further develop cooperative ties with your great country.

PRAVDA REJOINDER ON BRITISH PRESS ARTICLES ON REFUGEES

ID241209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[V. Ovchinnikov rejoinder entitled "Crocodile Tears"]

[Text] "It looks as though the water level of the Thames has risen a fair bit from the flow of hypocritical tears shed on its banks by the Fleet Street press in connection with the so-called problem of Indochinese refugees. One gets the feeling that in the devil's sabbath being raised at present by Western propaganda against Socialist Vietnam some people in London intend not to join in but to lead the singing. They say it's up to Britain. Reasons given by Hanoi about the responsibility of the U.S. interventionists and Chinese expansionists in causing the refugee problem do not apply to Britain in any way.

"But do those who not so long ago doomed whole peoples to be colonial slaves and unfortunate refugees have the moral right to act in the role of accusers in this matter? If you remind, for instance, such a champion of humanity of the Irish problem, he will immediately call out as if stung: 'Why mention Ulster here?' But, meanwhile, it is worth pondering why Ireland has become the only country in Europe where the population has not increased but gone down from the middle of the 19th century and why after the famine of 1845-47 the flood of Irish refugees to America reached a quarter of a million annually. The reason for this was by no means harvest failures, but the deliberate policy of driving out the native Irish population from the island and of driving it away to the stony hills of the Atlantic coastline so as to free the fertile lands of the northeast for the Anglo-Scottish colonists.

"Having torn away these six northeastern countries when it dismembered Ireland, London is exploiting intercommunal hostility in the interests of its supremacy right up to the present day.

"The policy of the British colonizers has doomed hundreds of thousands of people to the fate of refugees, not only in Ireland and not only in the past. Are not the London worshippers of the slogan 'Divide and Conquer' privy to heating up religious discord in former British India, a fact which in the postwar years has torn away from their homes and cast off to foreign lands, not just thousands, but millions of people? Many of them have settled in Britain itself since people were needed there to carry out black work for a pittance. But the temporary demand for manpower dropped, and the doors begin to close. And now the relatives of immigrants have to wait many years for the opportunity of being reunited with their families. If the reporters of the London papers depicting the camps for Indochinese refugees visited British consulates in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh or even in the so-called 'detention center' at London's Heathrow Airport, they would be able to contemplate somewhat more dramatic pictures.

"Let us try to imagine an international conference which would examine, for instance, the matter of a racist implication in British immigration laws which bar the way for natives from the 'new Commonwealth,' that is, former colonies with a 'colored' population, leaving the doors open for those leaving the 'white' dominions, or a debate with the participation of various states on the situation in Northern Ireland, Ulster. What would the attitude of London's politicians to this be? When Carter thought it worth mentioning Ulster during the preelection campaign (so as to enlist the votes of the large Irish community in the United States), those on the banks of the Thames said this was a flagrant and intolerable encroachment on British sovereignty.

So why then do these same circles consider themselves to be justified in interfering without ceremony in the sovereign rights of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea? If one proceeds from the principles of honest play which are highly revered by the British, one must say that this is nothing more than 'double standards'. And the tears being shed in the London press really remind one a lot of a crocodile's..."

IZVESTIYA BLAMES IMPERIALISM, REACTION FOR REFUGEE PROBLEM

ID250919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "Fact Versus Fiction: On the Real Roots of the Refugee Problem"]

[Excerpts] Hanoi--For the umpteenth time in the last 4 years since the south's victorious liberation, Western propaganda is making fierce and slanderous attacks on heroic Vietnam. Now raising a ballyhoo over the problem of Vietnamese refugees, a problem whose roots lie in imperialist U.S. aggression and Beijing's expansionist policy, the enemies of peace, progress and socialism are trying to make the people of the world forget all about the U.S. military's flagrant crimes against the Vietnamese people and divert people's attention away from the internal problems sweeping the capitalist countries, and also to justify to some extent the Chinese interventionists' recent invasion and their foul crimes on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], the destruction of cities and villages and the murder of Vietnamese civilians. The ballyhoo raised over the refugee problem must be seen first and foremost as ideological and political sabotage by the West against Socialist Vietnam and its true friends, as an attempt to split the peoples' national liberation movement and to poison the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. In an attempt to pin the singular tag of "creator of the refugee problem" on Socialist Vietnam, bourgeois and Beijing propaganda is, as the oriental saying goes, putting the cart before the buffalo.

In revealing the real roots of the refugee problem I would like to cite just a few eye-witness accounts from those who fell victim to U.S. aggression, the policy of colonialism and neocolonialism and China's great-power chauvinist policy. In the Thai capital of Bangkok, in the area of the klongs--old, silty canals--I happened to make the acquaintance of a married couple from Vietnam. They were huddled together in a small barge, through the sides of which foul-smelling water was leaking in places.

(Tkhang) spoke in accordance with the Bhuddist traditions of blaming nobody and not going into the causes of their tragedy. It seemed, he thought, preordained that his family should suffer such a fate and that man is powerless before fate, non-resistance to evil and imperialist force. How convenient for bourgeois propaganda! Drive a person into poverty, take his home and children away from him, doom him to a life of suffering, and then talk about "humanity" and shed crocodile tears over the refugees' fate. And yet it is imperialism which is mainly to blame for the sufferings of people like (Tkhang) and many hundreds of thousands of other Vietnamese refugees, and now those who should take full responsibility for the outrages which have been committed are slandering the true champions of liberty, who have saved human life and dignity and upheld their motherland's independence.

As is known, the ballyhoo raised over the refugee problem benefits not only the imperialist circles. It suits Beijing's purposes also. Was it not the PRC which threatened "full-scale war" with Vietnam and did it not provoke the "exodus" of the Chinese living in Vietnam? Beijing's intelligence services calculated that the Huaqiao's mass departure would be a blow to the economy of the SRV, sow discord among the nationalities and undermine public order and security in the country.

A Vietnamese of Chinese extraction named (Li) told me how he had been paid nighttime visits by "unexpected guests" who threatened him and demanded that his whole family leave Vietnam immediately. (Li) was offered a cash sum of 8,000 dongs for the purchase of a motorboat on which to leave the country. Despite the threats and the bribe (Li) refused to leave Vietnam. He continues his life and work, loyally serving his workers' peasant republic.

In Ho Chi Minh City, apart from counterrevolutionary, subversive and anti-Vietnamese propagandizing, Chinese intelligence recruits extraordinary "neoslaves." Here is how they do it. The Beijing agents woo not only the families of Chinese tradesmen but also some Vietnamese, as a rule former merchants or specialists in the working of valuable types of wood, metals or stones. They receive substantial material "aid" are offered extensive opportunities to work abroad at enterprise owned by a Chinese "boss." But in order to get into these enterprises it is necessary to leave Vietnam. The "boss" arranges all the preparations for the flight through his underlings.

The departure is set for "X" hour. And it is then that the illusions disappear and the deception is revealed. The fugitive's family is frequently in another boat and vanishing from sight. The head of the family is frantic and is then "consoled" by the "boss" men. In a state of deep emotional upset he signs an agreement to work for the Chinese "boss." Thousands of refugees met with a similar fate.

Significant aid is also given to the countries of Indochina by other socialist countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR. Cuba, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Perplexity is aroused by the fact that this group of UN member countries was excluded from participating in the work of the present international conference. For incomprehensible reasons representatives of Laos were prevented from participating fully in the work of the conference. It goes without saying that it is impossible to discuss fully the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia without the participation of Laos and Kampuchea.

So the international conference on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia has ended. It showed that most of its participants have a very serious attitude to the problem and are prepared to help alleviate the lot of the many thousands of people who have fallen into a tragic situation.

A number of conference delegates noted that the continuation of the slander campaign against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the use of external economic levers to to exert political pressure on Vietnam is impermissible. Constructive measures are needed, aimed at a really just and humane settlement of the refugee problem in Southeast Asia, as emerged from the speeches of the heads of the USSR and Vietnamese delegations.

KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTRY SAYS POL POT GANGS DESTROYED

LD260755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Pol Pot Gangs Routed"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 July--The Kampuchean agency SPK has transmitted a Kampuchean Defense Ministry communique on the results of combat actions to liquidate the remnants of Pol Pot gangs in Kampuchea. The communique notes that during the first 6 months of the year the Revolutionary Armed Forces and people of Kampuchea, with the help of fraternal Vietnamese military units, routed the enemy's "general headquarters" in Amleang (Kompong Speu Province) and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary "headquarters" in Phum Tasanh in the western part of Battambang Province.

The remnants of the Pol Pot navy have been destroyed, mountain command posts in the provinces of Takeo and Kampot have been captured and the enemy's last major lair in the western part of (Pousat) Province has been routed. At the same time the Revolutionary Armed Forces and People's Militia, supported by the population, have been liquidating enemy gangs hiding in the jungles in north and northeast Kampuchea.

As a result of 6 months of operations 42,000 members of Pol Pot gangs have been out of action (killed, wounded or taken prisoner) and tens of thousands of different weapons and a large quantity of military equipment have been captured. The entire population of the country, comprising 4 million people who survived the unprecedented period of genocide, is now liberated. Most Kampucheans have now returned to their homes, rejoined their families and begun to build a new life. The enemy armed forces have been destroyed or have broken up. Only scattered gangs remain hiding in the mountains and jungles and their situation is extremely grim.

The people and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea are grateful to the fraternal Vietnamese people and their armed forces for their sincere assistance. The Kampuchean people express sincere thanks, the communique says, to the peoples of the Soviet Union, Laos, the other fraternal socialist countries, communist and workers parties and the whole of progressive mankind for their invariable support for the Kampuchean people's just revolutionary cause.

USSR DELIVERS MEDICINES TO PHNOM PENH

LD260707 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A large consignment of medicines provided by the Soviet Union as free aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea was delivered to Phnom Penh today by a Soviet plane.

The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and the government of the republic expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the people for the selfless and timely aid. The Kampuchean people will never forget this valuable support in a difficult time for the country, Kampuchean Government representatives stressed.

PRAVDA WRITES ON KAMPUCHEA'S RESTORATION TASKS

LD231603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 July 1979 publishes on page 4 a 1,800-word report from correspondent Ye. Fadeyev in Phnom Penh under the heading "Reborn From the Ashes." Fadeyev reports on the state of affairs in Kampuchea after the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime, giving examples of the killings and persecutions and outlining measures now being taken to restore the country's heritage and "create a new, national, people's culture." He cites the remarks of members of the Kampuchean intelligentsia who survived the Pol Pot regime and notes the new regime's tasks, stating that a guarantee of the fulfillment of these tasks is the "fraternal support of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Soviet Union, other socialist community countries and the solidarity of the world progressive public."

SRV SENDS PROTEST NOTE TO PRC OVER BORDER INCIDENT

LD231844 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 23, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the SRV today addressed a note to the Foreign Ministry of the PRC, protesting against Beijing's continuing provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

On July 22nd Chinese troops, the note says, opened fire on a whole number of points in the area of Sinman (Hatuen Province) inflicting numerous casualties among the local population.

The note underlines that from the beginning of this month China, evading the SRV proposals to agree about ending armed provocations, continues military preparations in the border-line regions, threatens Vietnam and does not end provocative sallies on the border. Besides, China began recently to send into the SRV former Vietnamese citizens of Chinese descent for conducting intelligence and sabotage activities in Vietnam's border-line regions. All this testifies that the Chinese side deliberately evades Vietnam's proposals directed at stabilizing the situation on the border, continues to build up tension, threatens the SRV's security and seeks a pretext for unleashing a new war at any moment, the SRV Foreign Ministry note points out.

NHAN DAN CITED ON ANNIVERSARY OF VIETNAM-LAOS TREATY

LD241557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Indestructible Cohesion"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 July--Despite the grave trials which have fallen to the lot of Vietnam and Laos in the past 2 years, relations of combat cohesion and fruitful cooperation have strengthened even further between our fraternal countries, the newspaper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Commmttee, writes in connection with the second anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] which falls today.

The dark designs of imperialism and international reaction which tried to split the two countries' peoples and undermine relations between the SRV and the LPDR suffered a crushing defeat. In the face of the aggressive actions and military threats of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, combat cohesion and cooperation between the Indochinese countries have strengthened and become closer, and no one can destroy them.

The Beijing reactionaries are pursuing a policy openly hostile toward Laos and are threatening the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the newspaper stresses.

The Vietnamese people reaffirm their desire to strengthen cohesion and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Lao people. The combat cohesion of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, indeed of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries were created and developed under the conditions of the protracted joint struggle against their common enemy. This cohesion has always been and will be a mighty force, NHAN DAN writes.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT MOSCOW

LD251335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] A parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Indonesia arrived on an official visit to Moscow on 21 July at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is led by Domopranoto, chairman of the People's Representation Council (parliament). The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also placed at the tomb of the unknown warrior by the Kremlin wall. The parliamentarians visited the USSR economic achievements exhibition and the Ostankino telecommunications tower.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S POLAND MARKED

'Roundtable' on Polish Progress, Problems

LD251435 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 July 1979 publishes on page 4 under the rubric "People's Poland Is 35 Years Old" the 2,400-word first part of a Warsaw dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and V. Fomin entitled "Along the Path of Creation." It is an account of a roundtable discussion held in Warsaw by the editorial boards of the newspapers TRYBUNA LUDU and PRAVDA on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. Its participants reportedly discussed three main groups of issues: Poland's achievements, the socioeconomic problems currently being resolved and the significance of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. The report includes the following final passage:

S. Wronski [SEJM deputy] While recognizing the Polish people's economic and social gains over 35 years--for they cannot be disregarded--at the same time our ideological opponents fail to notice that all our achievements are the result of the new social system. And, disguising themselves as well-wishes, they suggest that we change our political system. They wish to improve and better it, you see. They offer us the pluralism of bourgeois democracy, whose helpessness we know well from our experience in the prewar years.

"Reply [replika] We had 33 parties. But the people were without rights, and the country proverty-striken.

"The speakers pointed out that Poland has taken a particularly big step forward in the seventies. Following the course outlined by the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses and backed by the potential that has been created, the country has accelerated its rate of development. Here economic growth has been closely linked with resolving social tasks and enhancing the people's well-being. Industry's production capital has increased almost two-thirds over these years, and scientific and cultural development has accelerated. Measures have been implemented to considerably improve working and leisure conditions, and high wage growth has been insured.

"The participants in the discussion drew attention to the fact that the accelerated progress and the more complex tasks facing the country demand a constant struggle against the difficulties and shortcomings which arise. The PZPR does not conceal these difficulties but persistently mobilizes the masses to overcome them. It concentrates the efforts of the army of almost 3 million communists and all the country's working people on consistently implementing the seventh congress decisions and insuring constant progress in all spheres.

"The upsurge of agricultural production is of special significance to Poland. In connection with Poland's specific conditions, as is known, its agragian sector remains mostly scattered. The country has more than 3 million individual peasant farms, which cultivate almost two-thirds of the arable land.

"The party has undoubtedly done a great deal to strengthen and deepen socialist transformations in the countryside, S. Krolik [chairman of the 'Novy Swiat' production cooperative] points out. The processes of socialist transformation have recently been proceeding more and more actively in the Polish countryside. However, it would be a mistake not to notice a number of negative phenomena.

"A. Dobieszewski [professor of the higher school of social sciences under the PZPR Central Committee]: The Polish countryside is growing old.

Research carried out in Zielona Gora, Olsztyn and other voivodships shows that more than 40 percent of the owners of individual farms are people over 60 years old who, as a rule, have no heirs. This process will intensify.

"The problems of agriculture, whose backwardness is seriously slowing down the realization of the tasks of enhancing the people's well-being, the speakers pointed out, cannot be resolved without concentrating the means of production and equipment and without broad industrialization and socialization in the countryside. The potential and means for this must be found in the next decade, it was stated at the 'roundtable.'

"Many problems were touched on during the discussion. They included reserves in industry, the need to improve labor organization and increase the standards of planning, leadership and management, product quality and questions of transport economies and modernization. But whatever economic question the speakers touched upon, they invariably emphasized the significance of educational work, of enhancing people's conscientiousness and of a careful attitude toward socialist property, and spoke of the need to resist excessive consumer sentiments among a section of the members of society.

"The 'roundtable' participants were unanimous in their conclusion: The historic turn made by the Polish people 35 years ago under the PZPR's leadership created on Polish soil a new society, a new Poland. Three chief factors were of decisive significance for its tremendous progress. These were the communist party's true Marxist-Leninist line, the people's persistent labor and revolutionary enthusiasm, friendship, alliance and cooperation with Lenin's motherland and unity with the other socialist countries.

"Themes of friendship and fraternal ties occupied an important place in the 'roundtable' statements. About this in the next dispatch."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

ID251523 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 3 ID

[Polish INTERPRESS agency-attributed article written by Macibj Bielecki for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Broad Horizons"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--A firm factor in the development of the Polish People's Republic has been and still is constantly strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Soviet machinery and equipment played a decisive role in equipping many leading Polish industrial enterprises such as, for instance, the V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine at Nowa Huta, the B. Beirut metallurgical combine at Czestochowa, the "Warszawa" combine, the biggest of these metallurgical combines, which is still under construction--the "Katowice" combine--and also the aluminum plant at Skawina, the copper smelting combine at Legnica, the motor vehicle plants in Warsaw and Lublin and a number of major power stations, chemical enterprises and many others.

As a medium-sized country, Poland cannot develop all forms of industry and produce all types of industrial articles. It is focusing its efforts on the production of only certain products. The high degree of specialization enables us to secure major Soviet orders. Thus, since 1949 we have delivered to the USSR about 700 seagoing ships, and we largely cover the USSR's requirements for hydraulic-drive excavators, loaders and heavy bulldozers. By the end of the current year the number of complete installations and production lines delivered to the Soviet Union by Poland will have reached about 400.

Poland in turn meets 70-80 percent of its oil, iron ore, pig iron and pulp requirements through deliveries from the USSR. We have just received almost 120 million tons of oil and 200 million tons of ore from the Soviet Union, and we ourselves have dispatched almost 240 million tons of coal to our Soviet friends.

These are just a few examples. The USSR is Poland's top partner in terms of the volume of commodity turnover and Poland is the USSR's second partner. In the present decade alone, the trade turnover between our states has tripled. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently observed, "the further we proceed along the path of cooperation, the broader the horizons that open up before us." "Our cooperation," he stressed, "is becoming deeper and richer in content year by year."

The development of relations with the Soviet Union and also with other socialist countries is always the focus of Polish policy. An especially important event was the signing in Warsaw on 14 May 1955 by a number of socialist states of a friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. This document, which became known as the Warsaw Pact, has become an important instrument for the coordination of the socialist countries' peace-loving foreign policy and for the pooling of their defense efforts. A tremendous role is played by the conferences of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee and by personal meetings between the leaders of our parties and states.

Under conditions where the NATO bloc is continuing the arms race and seats of war are still smoldering in the world, People's Poland is always seeking to strengthen the socialist states' unity. It pursues activity, coordinated with them, aimed at relaxing international tension and strengthening the Warsaw Pact countries' defense capability. We regard this treaty not only as a guarantee of our security but also as a factor for maintaining peace in Europe. We seek to insure that the ideas and propositions contained in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee declaration adopted at the Moscow conference in November 1978 become a subject of negotiations and specific international agreements. We greeted with particular satisfaction the signing of the SALT II treaty by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter.

"For many generations," Comrade E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said when addressing the 25th CPSU Congress, "the Polish people struggle for their independence, for progress and for a statehood capable of insuring security and development for them. They incurred many casualties in this struggle, but through the struggle traditions were also engendered and the people's consciousness was shaped. People's Poland, born as a result of the fusion of struggle for independence with social revolution, is the realization of our people's vital aspirations and it insures for them a sovereign status, dynamic economic development and flourishing science and culture. This is the result of the people's selfless labor under new, socialist conditions and at the same time a result of fraternal friendship, cooperation and inviolable alliance of Poland with the Soviet Union.... Our peoples' friendship was cemented by the Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms in the victorious struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors. Our people will never forget the liberation mission of the Soviet Army and of the Soviet soldiers who shed their blood and laid down their lives for the sake of Poland's freedom."

These words express the thoughts and feelings of all citizens of Poland which 35 years ago was reborn to a new life thanks to the unfading heroic feat of the Soviet servicemen and Polish soldiers.

Gierek War Anniversary Speech

ID251331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report: "In an Inviolable Alliance"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 July--Today we remember with profound respect those who died in the struggle against fascism and pay homage to the courage of the soldiers of the Soviet Army and the People's Polish Army who were greeted with tears of joy and flowers by the inhabitants of Lublin 35 years ago, E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, declared at a meeting of the working people of the Polish city of Lublin and Lublin Voivodship devoted to the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

It is only thanks to the people's efforts and to socialism that Poland has embarked on the path of rapid development, E. Gierek stressed. We have scaled new heights in every sphere--the economy, science and technology and the people's material, social and cultural living conditions.

Historical experience testifies that there is only one way to implement the aims, plans and dreams of the whole people--to consolidate socialism, strengthen the people's unity and instill civic responsibility for the country's destiny. It is this which guides us as we move toward the party's next, eighth congress.

Today we can view the future with confidence. The foundation of our situation in the world and our security is the class and national alliance with the USSR, which was formed on the basis of the people's historical experience, the best working class traditions and the joint struggle against Hitlerism, has been proven in the postwar years and has developed and strengthened in comprehensive cooperation.

The fraternal alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union accords with our state's interest, is the basis of its foreign policy and fills the hearts and minds of Polish people. This alliance is firm and inviolable, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said. We resolutely and actively support the efforts for disarmament and especially the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitations of strategic offensive arms. We expect the rapid ratification of this treaty, and we hope that the successful results of the Vienna summit will open the way for further progress in detente, the limitation of the arms race and the development of advantageous cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The same day E. Gierek participated in the opening ceremony of a monument to B. Bierut, prominent figure in the workers movement and first president of People's Poland.

CSSR FUEL PRICE RISES ACCOMPANIED BY WAGES BOOST

ID260733 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 5 ID

[PRAVDA, TASS correspondents report under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers": "Rise in Prices"]

[Text] Prague--As the newspaper RUDE PRAVO reports, a decision has been adopted on increasing prices for certain types of fuel and services. In particular the prices of gasoline and other types of fuel and energy have been increased. Tariffs for communications services have been increased, including for telephones and for renting telex and telegraph lines. At the same time measures have been adopted to increase wages and also minimum levels of pensions.

USSR PROPOSES CONGRESS ON EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

LD251509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Academician D. Gvishiani article under rubric "Europe After Helsinki": "Nature Conservation and International Cooperation"]

[Text] The scale and acceleration of modern world processes, the growing interdependence among different aspects of social and political life, science, technology, economics and culture and the increasingly complex relations among countries have engendered problems of a new type--global problems. These include the environment, population, water resources, public health, food, land reclamation and others.

The future of all mankind depends directly or indirectly on the successful resolution of these problems. Distinguished by their acuteness, urgency, complexity and dependence on a multitude of factors, they cannot be resolved by the efforts of one country or a small group of countries and demand effective international coordination of action. It is no accident that various conferences of the United Nations and its specialized establishments are turning with increasing frequency to discussing them.

Among the said problems environmental conservation is assuming particularly great significance. Over a considerable part of the European Continent and North America, where the leading industrial powers are located, the state of environmental conservation is causing serious alarm owing to the pollution of rivers and seas and the air over many large cities and to the shortage of fuel and other natural resources. The international drift of air pollutants is giving rise to ever-increasing concern. This involves substances discharged into the atmosphere by thermal power stations and industrial enterprises in one country and conveyed on air currents to the territory of another, where they are precipitated along with rain or snow causing serious harm to the environment, particularly to components such as the soil, forests and expanses of water, as well as to agricultural crops, buildings and cultural monuments. Sulfur dioxide, formed when coal and other types of fuel are burned, is the most widespread and toxic pollutant.

It is generally recognized that waste-free industrial production technology could be the means which will make it possible cardinally to resolve many aspects of the problem of the environment and to insure the more rational use of natural resources.

European countries, the United States and Canada have an objective interest in implementing joint actions on a number of urgent socioeconomic, scientific and technical problems whose solution cannot be insured effectively enough at a national or regional level alone. Proceeding on this basis, the Soviet Union has put forward a proposal to hold all-European congresses or interstate conferences on questions of cooperation in the spheres of conserving the environment and developing transport and power generation. This proposal, made in the context of implementing the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, was first advanced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Seventh PZPR Congress.

We are on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the Helsinki conference. As is known, the substance of the Final Act is broad and multifaceted. It embraces many aspects of life on the continent. It concentrates chief attention on the principles, main rules and norms of relations among the participant states in accordance with the demands of peaceful coexistence. [paragraph continues]

It defines measures contributing to general and complete disarmament, to the strengthening of detente and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and respect among peoples. In addition, the Final Act details an extensive program of cooperation in spheres such as trade and the economy, science and technology.

Speaking in Helsinki, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared: "We proceed from the premise that all the countries represented at the conference will implement the accords reached. As for the Soviet Union, it will do precisely that." Pursuing a policy of consistently fulfilling the Final Act, the USSR has made a significant number of specific proposals to limit the arms race and reduce the threat of war, to help detente materialize, to develop cooperation in Europe and so forth. They also include the proposal to hold all-European conferences or congresses on the above-named problems.

It is our country's opinion that the chief task of the proposed forums must be to further promote the Helsinki accords' conversion into concrete deeds. They can study the prospects for cooperation on the issues being examined, outline ways to increase its effectiveness; earmark priority directions in its development and draw up practical accords on pooling states' efforts for the more purposeful and rapid solution of the most urgent problems. It is intended that the congresses or conferences will end in the adoption of multilateral conventions, agreements or declarations.

The Soviet proposals have encountered understanding and support among the countries which participated in the all-European conference. The UN Environmental Council for Europe [ECE] has been instructed to tackle their realization.

In April this year the routine 34th ECE session examined the work done in preparation for an all-European conference on the environment and resolved to convene it in Geneva in November. At the same time the session resolved to continue studying the question of holding all-European congresses in the spheres of transport and energy.

The preliminary agenda of the upcoming conference provides for a discussion of the state of the natural environment in Europe. Special attention will be paid to problems of the international drift of air pollutants and waste-free technology, as well as to questions connected with the conservation and rational use of water resources and the protection of flora and fauna. The conference's ultimate aim must be to adopt international documents--a convention on the international drift of air pollutants and a declaration on waste-free technology.

The draft convention expresses the ECE countries' determination to protect man and his environment from air pollution and to this end to reduce and prevent the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere. It is planned to organize constant monitoring of the state of the atmosphere in Europe, to carry out joint research and development and to exchange relevant information regularly.

The draft declaration emphasizes the European countries; conviction that waste-free technology will help to prevent environmental damage, will insure more rational use of energy and raw materials, will conserve valuable irreplaceable resources and will prevent their excessive utilization.

The Soviet Union is convinced that as a result of the all-European conference on the environment, as well as the proposed congresses on energy and transport, a concerted approach can be found to the solution of these problems in Europe, which will serve in the future as an example for achieving the same aims on a still wider scale. These forums are called upon to make an important contribution to resolving global problems of the present day and to developing international cooperation.

REPORT ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S TOUR OF ARAB COUNTRIES

[Editorial Report WA] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 July carries a TASS report on page 4 about the Libyan chief's 25 June-13 July tour of the Middle East entitled "M. al-Qadhdhafi's Near East Tour" which describes this trip in general terms and which includes the following passage:

"Of great importance were M. al-Qadhdhafi's talks with the leaders of the countries directly opposed to Israeli aggression and belonging to the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Touching on Syrian-Libyan relations in particular, he said at a press conference in Damascus that the two countries stand as one. M. al-Qadhdhafi stated that Libya will help Syria to strengthen its defense potential, including its air force. The National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the Libyan leader stressed, is a basis for successful conducting the struggle against As-Sadat's capitulationist plans."

IZVESTIYA NOTES IRAN'S EXPULSION OF TWO U.S. JOURNALISTS

LD251501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report in the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "Iran: Expelled From the Country"]

[Text] Tendentious coverage of the events in Iran and a desire to misrepresent the policy of the Provisional Government have become a normal feature of the work of some Western journalists holding permanent or temporary accreditation in Tehran. Our correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov reports:

Three weeks ago the Iranian Government expelled the Los Angeles TIMES correspondent, and on 22 July the Ministry of National Guidance was obliged to ask another U.S. journalist, New York TIMES correspondent Youssef Ibrahim, to leave the country. Dr Ali Behzandani, director of the Ministry of National Guidance Foreign Press Department, stated that "the government is unhappy at the way in which Y. Ibrahim is covering events in Iran."

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON PLO'S MUHSIN ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE WORK

LD252215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2045 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Zuhayr Muhsin, member of the PLO Executive Committee, was severely wounded by a shot in the head in the French city of Cannes last night. He was taken to the hospital, and his condition is critical. Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Beirut:

A wave of revulsion and indignation has arisen among Palestinians over the attempt in France on the life of Zuhayr Muhsin, member of the PLO Executive Committee. Members of the PLO headquarters concur in the opinion that this crime is the work of the hands of the Israeli intelligence service and its agents. It is being recalled in this connection that this certainly is not the first case of such a terrorist act. Even this year the explosion of an infernal device in Beirut caused the deaths of Abu Hasan, prominent Palestinian leader, and several of his comrades. The investigation which followed showed the direct involvement of the Israeli secret services in this despicable assassination.

It is being emphasized in Palestinian political circles that the Tel Aviv rulers have overtly embarked on the road of terror both toward the Palestinian leaders and toward peaceful Palestinian refugees in southern Lebanon. It is believed that all these are links in one and the same policy of genocide now being carried out by Israel in order to frighten the Arab people of Palestine, who firmly reject the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded behind their backs and which damages their vital interests.

PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA EXAMINED

ID231555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 4 ID

[Article by Jorge Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee: "We Believe in Victory"]

[Text] San Salvador, July--In his recent statements to local and foreign journalists Gen Federico Castillo Yanes, El Salvador minister of defense, has alleged that the tumultuous events which have developed in our country "constitute part of a subversive plan by marxists to seize power by force." Thus, for the umpteenth time the rightwing military dictatorship, which has been in power since December 1931, is trying to justify its crimes against the people by resorting to fabricated exposures of "Red conspiracies."

On Tuesday 8 May this year the government of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero ordered its troops to open fire on a demonstration of unarmed people who were marching through the capital's central streets, demanding the release of five patriots who had been thrown into torture chambers. Some 23 demonstrators were killed, and dozens of people were injured. Another demonstration organized as a protest of the 8 May slaughter was machinegunned in the neighboring city of Soyarango on 15 May. Illegal arrests are continuing in various parts of the country and political prisoners are still being tortured with refined cruelty.

The world community is attentively following events in El Salvador. People of different views are asking the question: Just what is happening in this small country?

The Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES], recently held underground, gave this answer to that question: At the end of the sixties our country entered a period of acute crisis, which embraced all socioeconomic life. The chief feature of the situation since 1969 is that revolution has become a real possibility. The revolution which is imminent in our country, the Seventh PCES Congress concluded, is of a democratic and anti-imperialist nature. However, internal and external reaction is trying to make the country continue following the path of dependent capitalist development. The confrontation of these two historical alternatives constitutes the chief content of the acute and diverse class struggle taking place in El Salvador today. The repression and violence being perpetrated "from above" are arousing ever increasing resistance "from below."

One of the obstacles in the way of the people's movement is the disagreements that exist among revolutionary, leftist forces. Approving a policy aimed at achieving the unity of leftist forces, for which the party has now been struggling for many years, the Seventh PCES Congress noted successes on this path. Toward the middle of 1978 the bourgeoisie, imperialism and landowners united around the idea of turning the military dictatorship, which has now existed in the country for 47 years, into an overtly fascist regime so as to crush the democratic people's movement and stifle the shoots of revolution.

Despite the unprecedented growth of repression, the "fascist project" is encountering serious obstacles today. First and foremost among them is the people's heroic and stubborn resistance and the broad movement of international solidarity aroused by it. The tense, critical situation that has arisen in the country has caused an outflow of capital and blocked the inflow of foreign investments, despite the fact that the government is adopting laws and various measures granting foreign capital new privileges. The internal economic crisis has been aggravated by the fall in coffee prices on the world market--and coffee is El Salvador's chief export--as well as by the economic upheavals of the capitalist world as a whole.

On the other hand, the support given to the fascists by the bourgeoisie has ceased to be unanimous. Under present conditions a certain section would prefer--in light of the fact that the fascists have led the country into an impasse--to take certain measures to "liberalize" the regime. The contradictions between the fascist clique and this bourgeois stratum, which constitutes part of the state apparatus--both civilian and military--have become a factor destabilizing the regime. Under these conditions the fascists perceive the escalation of repression not only as an opportunity to smother the people's movement but also as a means of frustrating any kind of "liberalization."

Gen Carlos Humberto Romera, president of the republic, who held the post of defense minister in the last government, made the method of mass killings and kidnaping political prisoners a part of everyday practice. Now, however, he has been forced to maneuver hard in his attempts to stay in power. While issuing orders to intensify repression, Romera is also expressing the intention to hold a dialog with any party of the bourgeois opposition forces, thereby reckoning on gaining time and obtaining political support for the government before the expiration of his presidency in 1982, as well as isolating the revolutionary forces which are seeking to overthrow him.

Our party's seventh congress examined the situation in El Salvador in close association with the general situation that has taken shape in Central America. This is the region where the biggest revolutionary actions in Latin America are now taking place. In Nicaragua the revolution is faced with sweeping aside only only reaction's last bulwark, and in Guatemala mighty explosions of protest by workers and all the people's masses are becoming more frequent. The resolution of the Nicaraguan crisis, which appears the most imminent, will undoubtedly influence the situation in other Central American countries, particularly in El Salvador and Guatemala, and also in Honduras, where the policies of the military government have brought the country to the brink of a political crisis.

Washington is very concerned at the events occurring in this region, to which it attaches great significance, particularly since the victory of socialism in Cuba. Alarmed at the Sandinistas' new offense, the United States openly began supporting Somoza's dictatorship, thereby inspiring fascist murderers in El Salvador too. Precisely this circumstance prompted the regime to undertake the barbarous mass reprisals of 8 and 15 May in San Salvador and Soyapango.

What prospects are opening up before the revolution in El Salvador? There are people who maintain that it cannot triumph in such a small country as ours, located in the heart of a region of such great strategic significance to the United States. Salvadoran communists believe that this is an erroneous assertion. We believe that revolution's victory is possible in our country and throughout Central America, despite U.S. opposition. Revolution can develop in diverse ways, and we will make the maximum effort to strengthen the unity of revolutionary and democratic forces in order to bring its victory closer in our country and in other Central American states.

TRUD VIEWS NICARAGUA AS INSPIRATION TO FREEDOM-FIGHTERS

LD250935 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Babich untitled "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Patriots' Victory

The long struggle of Nicaragua's patriotic forces against the Somoza family's dictatorship imposed by the United States approximately 45 years ago has ended in victory. [paragraph continues]

The dictator, fleeing the wrath of the insurgent people, has found refuge with his masters. The Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction formed by the patriots has begun fulfilling its duties.

The collapse of the oldest dictatorial regime in Latin America is hailed by all the continent's peoples. "No political event since the victory of the revolution in Cuba in 1959," even America's Washington POST has been forced to admit, "has attracted so much attention in countries south of the Rio Grande as the rebels' entry into Managua." And this is understandable, for the victory of the Nicaraguan people will undoubtedly serve as a powerful inspiring stimulus for all fighters for freedom, democracy and social progress in Latin America.

At the same time Nicaragua's victorious people are having to reckon with the possibility of foreign interference in their internal affairs. The most reactionary and aggressive forces of American imperialism do not wish to reconcile themselves to the defeat of their henchman in a country which they have been shamelessly plundering for almost 45 years and which they regarded as their "reliable rear." It is no accident that American warships are cruising off Nicaragua's shores. And it is no accident, as the Mexican newspaper EL DIA reports, that Washington is urgently drawing up a plan of action to split Nicaragua's patriotic forces so as to wreck the revolutionary process there.

Despite the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, Nicaragua's victorious people are embarking on building a new life. More than 30 states have already recognized their legitimate representative--the Provisional Democratic Government of National Restoration.

"Guided by the unshakable principles of its peace-loving foreign policy founded on respect for the sacred right of every people and every country to choose its path of development," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the telegram to Nicaragua's Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction published 21 July, "the Soviet Union expresses readiness to normalize diplomatic relations and to develop multifaceted ties with Nicaragua for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening world peace and international cooperation."

The solidarity and support of all progressive mankind are on the side of the victorious Nicaraguan people.

CORRECTION TO BREZHNEV GREETING TO NICARAGUA

The following correction is supplied to the item entitled "Brezhnev Sends Greetings to New Nicaraguan Government," published in the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 24 July Soviet DAILY REPORT, page K 3: The sourceline date should read 21 July.

PROFESSOR WRITES ON REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPED SOCIALISM

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 13 Jul 79 pp 1-8 WA

[PRAVDA article by Doctor of Science in Economics Prof V. Medvedev entitled "Developed Socialism: Economics, Politics, Ideology"]

[Text] The idea of a comprehensive approach to managing society's development runs all through the major party documents of the last few years, and the speeches of L.I. Brezhnev and other leaders of our party. It has been vividly embodied in a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improvements in the Ideological, Political and Educational Work". The comprehensive approach is an imperative command of the times conditioned by the distinctive features of developed socialism, by its organic integrity as a system, by the high degree of the socialist maturity of the various spheres of public life--economic, social, cultural and ideological, and political, by the increased interaction between them.

Material production forms the basis of any society's functioning and development. Even Karl Marx and Frederick Engels pointed out that the simple fact that mankind must first of all eat, drink, have shelter and clothing, before it can pursue politics, science, art, etc.; that therefore the production of the material means of subsistence is indispensable. Production has always pre-determined all the other kinds of activity. Economic relations over the appropriation by people on the means of production and its results have always been the foundation of the entire system of societal relations, their bedrock.

Material production, naturally, retains its determining role in socialist society, too. The functioning and development of the socialist system is aimed at ensuring the absolute well-being and the free and all-round development of both society as a whole and every individual. This is the purpose of all the spheres of labour, all the kinds of activity by people, work collectives, state and public organisations. Yet, the chief role is played by material production, which is meant to ensure the satisfaction of the people's growing demands for material benefits. The lack of a growth and improvement of production renders impossible progress in the non-production sphere, in political and societal relations and, consequently, the development of man himself not only as the basic productive force, but also as the subject and creator public life.

The building of developed socialism in our country is connected with the formation of a mighty national economic complex with its intricate sectoral and territorial structure, fast rising scientific and technological standards and qualified manpower. The economy of advanced socialism is distinguished for a qualitatively new level of socialisation, by the consistently socialist forms of production, exchanges and distribution of the social product, by the full play given to the operation of the economic laws of socialism, by the combination of the social, collective and personal interests of the working people, and by the evolvement of an effective system of planned management.

All this makes it possible continuously to build up and to make most rational use of the available production, scientific and technological potential, manpower and natural resources, and to ensure a fast and steady economic growth rate.

In its industrial potential, the USSR today surpasses the whole of Western Europe and is drawing nearer to the level of the United States. Per capita industrial production in the USSR early in the First Five-Year Plan period, that is, in the latter half of the twenties, was 40 per cent lower than the world's average, whereas today its industrial output per capita is more than three times as high as the world's average level.

Production continues to play a determining role during the transition to a higher phase of communist society, too. The economy is the basic field in the struggle for communism. On the road to communism, a leap is to be taken in the development of the productive forces on an epochal scale, and the forms and methods of modern production are to be radically modified on the basis of the scientific and technological revolution. Only in this way will it be possible to create conditions for fully satisfying the working people's requirements in the immediate means of subsistence, for the genuine blossoming of science and culture, for the all-round development of the individual, for finally overcoming the class-based distinctions and for achieving full social equality among people. Only by ensuring a fusion of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system will it be possible to gain a victory over capitalism in competition in the economic field.

Problems connected with the development of socialist production, the growth of its efficiency and the all-round improvement of economic machinery are in the focus of attention of our party and its Central Committee. The party directs working people's efforts towards the successful fulfilment of the decisions adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress, and the 10th Five-Year Plan. In the speeches he made at the November 1978 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and before voters of the Baumansky constituency L. I. Brezhnev analysed in detail the tasks of the completing stage of the Tenth Five-Year Period and pointed to the ways and means of their solution. The main thing is to step up the drive to raise the efficiency of production and the quality of work in all links and echelons of the national economy. Simultaneously, the work is under way on drafting the 11th Five-Year Plan which, in its turn will be a constituent of the longer-term economic programme covering a period of up to 1990. The Soviet economy develops at stable rates, grows stronger from year to year and moves confidently along the road of building the material and technical foundations of communism, creating conditions for the further improvement of the entire system of relations existing in society.

Noting the decisive importance of economics, material production, V. I. Lenin at the same time warned us against the underestimation of the other aspects of the life of socialist society: "...while being based on economics, socialism cannot be reduced to economics alone." (Coll. Works, Vol. 22, p.325.)

Marxist-Leninist theory provides a profound, exhaustive explanation of the interaction between the basis and the superstructure, the objective laws of the development of society and the conscious activities of people. Replying to his critics who reproached him for allegedly underestimating the subjective factor in the development of society, F. Engels wrote that at the initial stages of the emergence and development of Marxism, when the struggle was under way for affirming the materialistic interpretation of history, he and K. Marx underscored primarily the importance of the material conditions of the life of society. However, they had never admitted the underestimation of the ideological and political superstructure, the conscious historic creativity of the masses.

According to V. I. Lenin, Marxism stands out for "the remarkable way it combines complete scientific sobriety in the analysis of the objective state of affairs and the objective course of evolution with the most emphatic recognition of the importance of the revolutionary energy, revolutionary creative genius, and revolutionary initiative of the masses--and also, of course, of individuals, groups, organisations, and parties that are able to discover and achieve contact with one or another class." (Coll. Works, Vol. 13, p. 36.)

The activities of Lenin and our party present a brilliant example of such combination.

Qualitatively new factors bearing on the interaction between the objective and the subjective are inherent in socialist society. This is connected with the very character of its functioning and development as a consciously directed process. Socialism is characterised by the tremendous role of the reverse influence of the subjective factors, the conscious activity of people united in a socialist state and directed by the party, on the processes of transforming material production and other fields of the life of society.

This influence manifests itself above all in the active, creative role played by the policy of the party. Politics, Lenin wrote, is a sphere of relations between classes, nations and states. In socialist society politics cease being the arena of class conflicts and clashes, but it continues to play a vital role in the system of relations between classes, nations, social groups and people as far as the implementation of political power is concerned and also as a field of relations with foreign states.

The policy, worked out by the party on a scientific basis, expresses the long and short-term requirements of the development of society, the main interests of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, the multinational Soviet people as a whole. The political system of developed socialism, incorporating the state and public organisations of working people and their collectives, ensures the registration and satisfaction of not only the common requirements of a country, but also all the specific interests of every nation and nationality, every socio-demographic and professional group of the population, every region, and also the diversified individual requirements of the members of society. A neglect of the social, national and other specifics of people can be only a result of profound distortion of the principles of socialism, and a denial of the very essence of the Marxist-Leninist teaching.

The experience of the USSR and other socialist countries disproves all bourgeois philistine conceptions about socialism as a society suppressing the individual and shows the futility of the attempts to set it off against pluralistic bourgeois democracy as the only system capable of accommodating the interests of various social groups and ensuring freedom of individuality.

Quite the opposite, only the socialist society which liberates man from all forms of exploitation and oppression and enables him to decide his own destiny can create conditions for a free and harmonious development of man and enable him to participate in advancing social progress and reap its fruit.

Lenin formulated the thesis that politics had priority over economics and that any economic problem should be first approached from the point of view of politics. That thesis fully applies to developed socialism. Here too, the management of social processes also serves, above all, the attainment of definite political ends. Any problem of social development should be regarded, first of all, from the point of view of the ultimate objectives and tasks of building communism and the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the international arena.

The strengthening of social and political unity of society, the deepening of socialist democracy and the extension of opportunities for applying scientific methods of administering society enhance the influence of politics on other spheres of social life. The party's policy is aimed at formulating long-term and immediate tasks and forms and methods of accomplishing them in every sphere of life and activities of socialist society.

So, politics is divided into an economic, social and agrarian policy, a policy in the field of education, science and culture, foreign policy, etc.

A policy is not a mirror reflection of the needs. It is an independent, active and creative factor. Although social development is determined by objective conditions, it is not governed by "rigid" determinism. Society has some freedom of action and opportunities for alternative and even many-variant solutions to problems and for the achievement of its goals, taking account of the specific situation and all internal and international conditions.

The extent of the implementation of objective laws and opportunities depends on the finding of optimal solutions. Society cannot overstep the limits of these opportunities however. The attempts to get rid of economic necessity inevitably lead to subjectivism and voluntarism, that is, neglect of real conditions and urgent needs and tasks. Maoism and its anti-Marxist slogan that "politics is the commanding force" are the ugliest manifestations of such attempts.

A science-based policy is vitally important for the functioning of socialist society, realisation of its objective laws, the settlement of current contradictions and the attainment of projected targets in building communism.

It is easy to see that the cultural and ideological factor has a growing role to play in the general framework of the unity and interplay of the economic, social, cultural, ideological and political systems of a developed socialist society.

Ideology is a system of theoretical views, patterns, aims and ideals of a definite class, which reflects its position in society, especially, as far as economic relations are concerned. Having emerged as the ideology of the working class, socialist, Marxist-Leninist ideology is becoming the ideology of the whole people, entire society in the process of building socialism and communism, the political, socio-economic and cultural drawing closer together of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, and the consolidation of their alliance. It is fulfilling an active mobilizing and transforming function.

Many bourgeois and revisionist theorists interpret ideology as false social consciousness and a sort of mythology which does not produce an objective reflection of the world, and on this ground they oppose ideology to science.

True, not any ideology is scientific. To be scientific ideology should reflect the objective truth and accord with the interests of society's vanguard, progressive, forces, which coincide with the requirements of social development. Socialist, Marxist-Leninist ideology is precisely such an ideology. It deeply reflects the laws and regularities of social development, the truth of life. Herein lies a great and ever growing influence socialist ideology exercises on the consciousness of hundreds of millions of people.

Present-day bourgeois ideology which justifies and protects the obsolete capitalist system is anti-scientific and reactionary. That is why in a bid to retain its ideological influence bourgeois propaganda has to resort to sophisticated methods of manipulating social consciousness, to the use of distorted information and concealment of facts, to semi-truth and naked lies.

The assertion of Marxist-Leninist outlook and communist ethics in the consciousness of the members of socialist society and their turning into a guide and stimulus to the practical activity of the masses constitute the chief content of ideological, political and educational work. Such work is a direct function of the cultural and ideological sphere of socialist society--a system of propaganda and agitation by word of mouth; the press, television and radio; public education, science and culture. The entire activities of the party, governmental and non-governmental organizations are permeated with concern for the education of man.

The materials of the 24th and 25th Congresses of the CPSU, resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and statements made by Leonid Brezhnev thoroughly substantiate the objective need for the growing role of ideological, political and educational work in the drive to build a communist society. Man virtually reflects the entire process of communist construction. Neither the creation of the material and technical base of communism nor transformation of socialist social relations into communist ones can be examined outside of the context of man's development. The general criterion of progress--the development of productive forces--is commensurate with the degree of the harmonious development of the individual in socialist society. The harmonious development of the individual presupposes, first and foremost, consciousness of people and their lofty ideological, political and moral standards. As the construction of a communist society is moving ahead,the social and cultural requirements of people the satisfaction of which is connected with the cultural and ideological sphere and with the development of the system of education, science and culture are becoming of growing importance.

Man's cultural development is not only an aim in the upbuilding of communism, but also simultaneously a means of its successful implementation. Any economic or political task requires a profound explanation. The masses should be convinced of the need for its fulfillment, and mobilised for the achievement of the set targets. As Vladimir Lenin wrote, "...the more profound the change we wish to bring about, the more must we rouse an interest and an intelligent attitude towards it, and convince more millions and tens of millions of people that it is necessary." (Coll. Works, Engl. Ed. vol 31, p. 498).

As socialist society develops, every increasing importance is attached to the methods of administering society, addressed to the working people's political and moral consciousness.

When drawing up any organisational, technical or economic decision, its social and educational consequences cannot but be taken into consideration. Equally important is the reverse, namely, the great economic effectiveness of ideological and education work. This refers, for instance, to the economic education of cadres, of the mass of working people, which in the seventies became one of the main trends of the party's ideological work, and is making every mounting and direct impact on efficiency in production and quality of work. Considerable reserves for the development of production lie in the further strengthening of labour, technological and planning discipline, a thrifty attitude towards socialist property, and enhanced responsibility of each for the fulfillment of his or her duties. The greater labour is equipped with science and technology, the higher is the value of the human factor.

Socialist emulation is a vivid embodiment of unity and reciprocal action of the economic, social and educational functions. Its purposefulness, publicity, the prestige of the front-rank workers and the dissemination of their experience largely depend on propaganda and educational work. Socialist emulation is an effective lever in bringing about an upsurge in production, in promoting ever broader participation of the working people in the management of production and in their labour, moral and political education.

Politics and ideology are inseparably linked with each other. Politics concretises the ideals and aims of communist construction, which are substantiated by Marxist-Leninist theory, and it imparts the required purposefulness and urgency to ideological work. The purpose of ideological work is to win broad sections of the working people to the side of the party's policy and its implementation, and to build up their will and determination to work for the achievement of the political tasks. In this meaning, the enhanced role of the ideological factor contributes to the ensurance of a political approach to the solution of economic, social, cultural and other tasks. Along with the political and organisational activities of the party, state, and public organisations, ideological work comes forward as a major factor of communist upbuilding.

The CPSU CC resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" notes that "the Party regards the communist education of the working people as a critical sector of the struggle for communism. The course of the country's economic, social, political and cultural progress, the full realisation of the possibilities of developed socialism, and the implementation of the country's Leninist foreign-policy line are becoming increasingly dependent on successes of ideological and political-educational work."

The leading role of the Communist Party and the objective stipulation of its enhancement in developed socialist society is inseparably linked with the ideological and political nature of administration. Proceeding from Marxist-Leninist theory and taking into account the aggregate of internal and external conditions, the party draws up policies and organises their practical application in all spheres of public life, by all state, economic and public organisations, by the broad masses of working people. Leaning on the unanimous support of the people, the party confidently leads our country along the path of communist construction.

TADZHIK CP PLENUM DISCUSSES RESOLUTION ON IDEOLOGY

LD241344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Today's plenum of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee affirmed a comprehensive program of work to implement the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on improving ideological and political education work.

Rasulov, first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report to the plenum. He said that the new decision had been discussed in all republican party organizations. Tadzhikistan currently was almost 50,000 agitators, political information and propaganda workers.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING REVIEWED BY CPSU, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD251544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have reviewed the matter of measures for further improving the training and raising the qualifications of workers in the production sphere and have adopted the appropriate decision. The decision notes that considerable experience in teaching workers has been amassed in the USSR, and qualified cadres of teachers, experts and instructors in production teaching have been created. About 6 million people learn new professions at plants every year. More than 20 million workers raise their qualifications and standard of economic knowledge. About 2 million instructor-mentors make a considerable contribution to the vocational training and ideological political and moral upbringing of young people.

At the same time, the standard of work in the vocational teaching of workers at plants still does not fully meet the requirements of the 25th party congress. The stipulated measures are designed to improve the planning of vocational training given to workers at plants. Annual tasks regarding the training and raising of the qualifications of workers, together with the allocation of tasks for raising the qualifications of women, will be established for associations, enterprises and organizations.

PENSIONERS RECEIVE SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS IN ARMENIA

LD260658 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Yerevan, July 25, TASS--The 785 million roubles earmarked in this five-year plan period (1976-1980) for social security in Soviet Armenia has made it possible to increase considerably the pensions of workers and peasants. The pensions paid to former workers of chemical and metallurgical enterprises grew by a third, and the minimum pensions paid to members of peasant cooperatives--by almost fifty percent.

The increase in the pensions granted to peasants, former workers in the chemical and metallurgical industry is part of the general programme for ensuring a further rise in the living standards of Soviet Armenia's working people. This year's record figure of 785 million roubles has made it possible not only to increase pensions. Tens of thousands of disabled war and labour veterans received free from the state automobiles and motor side cars. Thousands of people were granted unrepayable aid in money as well as accomodation at rest homes and sanatariums.

In Soviet Armenia having a population of more than three million, the state gives aid in money to 370 thousand citizens, a TASS correspondent was told by the republic's Minister of Social Security Ruben Galstyan. They are not only retired workers, collective farmers and employees, but also mothers of many children and single mothers.

Like all over the USSR, men in Armenia are entitled to pensions from the age of 60, and women--from the age of 55. For workers in some trade this age limit is 5-15 years less. But if a person wants to go on working, the state allows him or her to get both the pension and pay. This rule is applied chiefly to highly skilled workers, physicians and teachers. In Soviet Armenia, the minister pointed out, disabled persons remain useful members of the society enjoying all benefits of the socialist society. Thus, for example, the association of blind persons runs its own publishing house, newspaper, journal as well as production, whose revenes are spent on the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, houses of culture and rest for the members of the assocation.

STALIN CITED IN TADZHIK PAPER'S WAR MEMOIR

LD241501 [Editorial Report LD] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 July 1979 published on page 4 under the rubric "Memory" an 850-word S. Sanin article entitled "Two Parades Encompassing the War." It recalls the military parades in Moscow's Red Square on 7 November 1941 and 24 June 1945. With regard to the 1941 parade, a war veteran cited in the article states that "it was to be no ordinary military parade but a demonstration to the entire world of our unshakable faith that we would defend Moscow and finally emerge victorious."

The following reference to Stalin is included in Sanin's description of that parade: "As always, the leaders of the party, government and Red Army mounted the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum platform. The sky over Moscow was covered with dense gray clouds, and large snowflakes were falling. Supreme Commander in Chief I.V. Stalin delivered a speech to the soldiers standing stock-still in formation. 'There will be a festival in our street too!'--these words pronounced from the mausoleum platform went right to the soul of every Soviet person."

BOOK REVIEWS DEPICT ZIONISM AS FORM OF RACISM

LD251227 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 July 1979 publishes on page 4 under the heading "Human Rights Zionist Style" an 800-word review by V. Bolshakov of two books--"The White Book. Evidence. Facts. Documents." (Belaya Kniga. Svidetelstva. Fakty. Dokumenty.), Moscow, "Legal Literature" Publishing House, 1979; and "Zionism as a Form of Racism and Racial Discrimination" (Zionizm kak Forma Rasizma i Rasovoy Diskriminatsii) by L.A. Modzhoryan, Moscow, "International Relations" Publishing House, 1979. Quoting from the preface written to the former by L. Smirnov, chairman of the Association of Soviet Lawyers, who states that it provides information regarding the methods by which imperialist circles "try to depict the Soviet Union as a country in which the state allegedly supports anti-Semitism," Bolshakov notes that the "White Book" describes Soviet emigres to Israel who "were unable to adapt" to the "Zionist dictatorship" in Israel and states that both books "cite convincing information regarding the Zionists' subversive activity in the Soviet Union." Finally, Bolshakov states that "Soviet lawyers warn against the serious danger of Zionist plots against peace and the peoples' security."

REVIEW OF CHERNENKO-EDITED WORK ON LENIN NOTED

LD251135 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 July 1979 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Among Books" a 2,000-word book review by Candidate of Historical Sciences N. Vinogradov entitled "Lenin's Ideas on the Soviets." It is a review of a book edited by K.U. Chernenko entitled "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Work of the Soviets" (V.I. Lenin, KPSS o Rabote Sovetov) published by Moscow's Literature Publishing House in 1979. The book reportedly includes Lenin's works, speeches and letters reflecting his thoughts and ideas on the soviets and party and government documents connected with the work of the soviets.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA REPORTS INCREASE OF 2 MILLION IN WORKING POPULATION

LD260900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration in its report on the results of the fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development of our country in the first 6 months cites, in particular, data on the number of workers and employees. Compared with January-June 1978 the number of working people in the national economy of the USSR increased by 2 million. The planned development of the Soviet economy allows the provision of full employment for all the able-bodied population. The elimination of unemployment which was achieved in the USSR half a century ago is one of the outstanding social achievements of the Soviet state.

Let us add that in the current 5-year plan alone about 11 million qualified workers will be trained in the USSR for various branches of the national economy. Apart from this, higher educational establishments and technical schools will turn out 9.6 million specialists with secondary and higher education.

GREATER USE OF RESOURCES NEEDED FOR TYUMEN PROSPECTING

LD251043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Article by I. Nesterov, director of the West Siberian Oil Prospecting Scientific Research Institute, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Lenin Prize-winner: "The Right to Trust"]

[Text] Tyumen--The land of northern Yakutia, the Komi ASSR, Arkhangelskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Tyumenskaya Oblast has "announced its presence" with gushers of oil and gas. Deposits discovered in West Siberia occupy a special place in this oil and gas necklace of the Arctic. Yamal gas is unique in the world.

But the underground strata of the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug are not only rich in "blue fuel." They also contain commerical deposits of oil and gas condensate. Not long ago our country's first enterprise which will exploit the deposits of "black gold" within the Arctic circle--the Russkoye enterprise--was created in Tyumenskaya Oblast. This is only the first descent of oil workers into the Siberian tundra. I am confident that major operations will be mounted there even in the next 5-year plan.

Oil gushers have recently been recorded in the Muravlenkovskoye, Vostochno-Tarasovskoye and Vostochno-Tarkosalinskoye deposits.

These discoveries have forced scientists to include on the agenda new problems connected with oil prospecting submerged zones, in bituminous clays, in the deep reaches of Jura on the Gydanskiy Peninsula and in new kinds of tricky areas. Streams of "black gold" have already been obtained from some such projects. Now it would seem necessary to step up prospecting work as quickly as possible. However, the more persistently the question is raised concerning oil prospecting in the Siberian tundra, the more skeptics appear in the geologists' path.

The degree of traditional, scientifically accepted substantiation of new ideas has always been of great significance for scientific personnel. On the whole, that approach is correct. However, special circumstances must also be taken into account. For instance, no forecast by Tyumen scientists has ever been refuted by practice. Quite the reverse, the reality has repeatedly surpassed the boldest forecasts.

However, it is not always possible for the Tyumen scientists to prove their hypotheses so that it is indisputable to everybody right at the very beginning.

Naturally, the demand for fundamental substantiation necessitates that work be carried out more earnestly and profoundly. But such a procedure would delay by several years the discovery of new oil and gas regions. Life proves that Tyumen mineral research workers deserve the right to special trust.

If they were to have a modern laboratory base, making it possible to utilize the latest scientific and technical achievements, many difficulties would disappear of their own accord. West Siberian geology has long since passed the stage of general regional forecasts. Specific forecasts for each well are essential now. But in order to conduct research at that level it is necessary to have the appropriate technical equipment. The RSFSR Ministry of Geology is still far from satisfying the requests of Tyumen scientists for instruments and equipment.

When the West Siberian Oil Prospecting Research Institute was under the direct subordination of the USSR Ministry of Geology these questions were better resolved. But the RSFSR Ministry directs all its thoughts at fulfillment of the plan. Such an attitude is understandable. But long-term view is lost behind current concerns. This is especially so in West Siberia, where everything is changing rapidly--yesterday's forecasts become today's state target.

Unfortunately, concern for the long term is not always shown. In 1966, in the Salymskaya area, a powerful oil gusher erupted from clay of the so-called Bazhenovskaya formation. Oil from Bazhenite strata [Hazhenity] as this reservoir was named, was also Medvezhye, Gubkinskoye and Sekakovskoye deposits large flows were produced from Bazhenite strata. Many people believe that such oil could also be found not only in West Siberia but also in other parts of country. The problem has evolved from a particular event to a problem of state importance.

However, in order to make use of this unusual phenomenon in practice new apparatus and equipment are required both to prospect and work these deposits. The mode of drilling and lifting the core of oil-bearing rocks from wells at the Bazhenovskiy deposits has not even been studied. The union ministries of geology and the oil industry should see to this.

When discussing new projects we must mention reservoirs under abnormally high pressure. Tyumen geologists encountered them when prospecting gas deposits in the north. In addition to the gas, they contain condensate and perhaps oil too. This is why it is necessary to speed up supplies of equipment which will enable the prospectors to drill normally and investigate these reservoirs. This certainly should produce interesting results.

I think we should dwell here on an economic problem whose solution would stimulate the quest not only for oil but for other useful minerals as well. At the moment, funds for the development of geological prospecting work are drawn by the extraction sectors. They are apportioned in accordance with actual expenditure. But often the extraction ministries are guided exclusively by their own current narrow departmental interests and try to reduce appropriations for survey and prospecting work. This happened a few years ago when the Tyumen geologists' gas prospecting funds were severely cut. This led to a decrease in the amount of drilling work and a drain of skilled cadres from oil-prospecting expeditions. And, as a result of this policy, geologists failed to cope with the plan for increasing useful minerals. True, the situation was later rectified although the collective of the Tyumenskaya Oblast Main Geological Administration was set back several years.

It seems to me that the time has come to introduce prices for useful mineral stocks too. After all, the state spends enormous amounts on unearthing and preparing them and a great deal of socially useful labor is expended. At the same time, the stocks are not regarded as a commodity. But if they were at least provisionally transferred to the commodity category the geological service would have a chance of real profits and on the basis of these profits it would be able to improve production, expand geological surveys in new parts of the country and allocate the biggest appropriations to areas where they are most needed and where they will produce the best results.

Further discoveries await the geologists in West Siberia. But to bring them nearer it is necessary to solve many complex problems. The sooner this is done the more the national economy will benefit.

GOSSTROY REACTION TO CONSTRUCTION PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

LD251231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Unattributed article under rubric "Answer Received but the Question Remains": "With an Eye to Precedent"]

[Text] You cannot complain of slackness on the part of USSR Gosstroy personnel. Less than a month after the publication of the article "Management Resource" by P. Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, (IZVESTIYA No. 60) which contained a number of proposals to improve construction organization, the Editorial Board received a letter signed by USSR Gosstroy Deputy Chairman V.G. Ivanov.

Two lines can be clearly seen here in the attitude toward the criticism and proposals voiced in the article.

This is the first line. Gosstroy admits that the article "notes shortcomings which take place in the practice of organizing capital construction. The elimination of these shortcomings is provided for in measures which have been prepared to improve planning and to strengthen the economic mechanism's impact on raising production efficiency and work quality.

"The article notes existing instances of the utilization of contract teams to construct unplanned projects, a failure to supply teams with plans and estimates within the necessary deadlines and the absence of annual and 2-year plans, shortcomings in the organization of relations with superior components of the sectorial leadership and others.

"...The USSR Gosstroy Collegium has discussed the complex of questions connected with introducing the team contract in housing and civic, rural and industrial construction and has instructed research organizations to elaborate proposals regarding the employment of the team contract method in the 'plant-transportation-construction site' sequence--proposals which will specify the relations and responsibility of an incentives procedure for all participants in the construction process while taking into account the final results of construction."

This answer pursued just one aim. First, it admitted that the publication in IZVESTIYA pointed out hot spots and existing shortcomings. Then, it said that Gosstroy has been and remains concerned with these very problems. So there's an end to the discussion: Everyone agrees with everyone.

And here is the second line--defense. Where the article proposes new changes and improvements in construction organization which have not been submitted by Gosstroy, the answer's author explains to the Editorial Board that all this is categorically impossible.

The article suggested to construction workers that they earmark part of the profit received in order to provide incentives for subcontractors who have distinguished themselves. An analogy was drawn with certain industrial ministries where the scientific organizations which have created new types of equipment are paid a share of the price markups given to associations for the efficiency of the output produced. Let us quote the answer: "The proposal of changing the established procedure for utilizing the resources of the contracting organization's material incentives fund would result in a violation of the basic principles of financial autonomy in construction and to an unjustified decrease in the share of the funds earmarked to provide bonuses for construction workers for fulfilling the approved targets and indicators."

But just why does it "violate" them? There are no arguments. Nor is there any analysis of the industrial ministries' experience which the author of the article was urging be utilized. Even the fact that in construction itself there is already experience (and pretty successful experience) of sharing profits with outside partners has been forgotten. In particular, when the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction builds projects ahead of schedule, the clients pay it 50 percent of their extra profit. Gosstroy obviously acknowledges that it is perfectly possible for construction workers to receive funds from clients. So why is it protesting at the transfer of this method to subcontractors? Is there no precedent?

Nor does Gosstroy accept the proposals for intensifying responsibility for construction quality. Here is one of the proposed measures: to include construction workers among those responsible for the implementation of design targets in terms of technical and volume parameters and economic effectiveness parameters. In its turn, this ought to enhance their exactingness toward designers and the established construction prices. Let us cite the reply: "This proposal fails to take into account the prevailing system of administering the national economy...and would result in a violation of the sectorial principle of planning technical progress." And so if construction workers are made responsible for the implementation of a design, this will violate the sectorial planning principle.

The opportunity for better solutions often emerges in the course of construction, but there are not enough funds to implement them. (There is no corresponding reserve in the estimates). IZVESTIYA raised this issue. Bonuses for swiftness and high quality are already being used in construction. For instance, there was a bonus for installing the ESH-10/70A draglines in the Kursk magnetic anomaly. (Installation time was reduced from 6 months to 2 and 1/2 months). This is also done in Hungary and the GDR. It makes sense to study our friends' experience. But Gosstroy also rejects this: "The proposal that bonuses for additional savings and quality in construction be provided for in the estimate seems inadvisable since when the estimates are drawn up the quality and savings with which a particular project will be implemented are not known."

The problem of incentives for work--rapid and high-quality work--is acute in every sector. The article "Management Resource" said that in construction these incentives are restricted by the existing bonuses procedure--by the establishment of a maximum size of bonus for financially autonomous teams. This results in wage-leveling. The answer defends today's situation: "The establishment of a maximum size of bonus for saving raw materials and materials is economically justified since these bonuses are paid over and above the wages fund and the set sizes of bonuses from all the other sources of material incentives..."

It is unclear why the provision of incentives over and above a person's wage must be rigidly limited and why it is not possible to distribute additional income also according to labor. That is the first point.

And the second--what bearing does the removal of the limit have on the question of the average wage and if it had some bearing, what would be the problem?

It is important to observe the principle of conformity in the relations among components of the construction process: The payment of bonuses for the ultimate efficiency of projects must be proportional. P. Bunich wrote about this. Let us look at the reply: "We cannot agree.... This proposal fails to consider the specific contribution of all contracting parties to achieving the ultimate results of construction and the specific nature of their operations." However, the principle of conformity assumes conformity with precisely contractors' contribution to the work and not with anything else.

Nowadays we often encounter a different situation--a lack of conformity with contractors' contributions. Let us cite facts. It is largely construction and installation workers and partly the personnel of the client's design organizations who receive the bonuses for commissioning projects. The collectives of construction industry and motor transport enterprises have been excluded from the circle of those for whom incentives are provided, although their share of the labor expended in constructing projects totals, for instance, 40 percent and 10 percent respectively, according to the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises. The maximum size of the bonuses for fulfilling the plan is fixed at up to 40 percent of piece-rate earnings per month in construction, at 25 percent in enterprises for the production of ferroconcrete and at up to 30 percent in enterprises for the production of other materials.

Ans so several essential theses of the article have been rejected according to the logic of stagnation--new approaches are not needed because they do not exist at present in practice. And if there has been no precedent, it means there is nothing to discuss.

The following "method" of answering criticism is also astonishing: replacing one problem by a completely different one. The article noted the need to enhance clients' responsibility for the timely provision of equipment for construction projects. In the answer we read: "The question of intensifying the responsibility of USSR client ministries and departments for the timely provision of equipment for construction projects has been solved by the resolution 'On the Further Development of Machine Building in 1979-1980.'"

The resolution does indeed exist. But it merely talks of imposing on ministries the duty to deliver complete sets of equipment and to supervise installation. At the present stage, in addition to this, it is necessary in order to enhance clients' responsibility to choose precisely an indicator which takes into account the fulfillment of the capital investment plan. At present, this indicator for the client is the assimilation of the earmarked funds. What happens in practice is that this assimilation is not always directed toward commissioning projects. It is sometimes reduced to the priority purchase of less important equipment. There is a localistic reason for such action. Therefore, by delaying the completion of construction, an additional plan for the production of output can be avoided. As a result, the reference to resolution is superficial. Practice demands that the activeness and responsibility of client ministries be enhanced.

V. Ivanov totally ignores a number of material proposals contained in the article. For instance, no mention is made of the need to extend the unified financial autonomy system from the team to the sectorial ministry. The article said that it would be advisable to introduce a rule under which, when savings are made by using cheaper substitutes in construction and the materials expenditure norms are reduced, the prices of the construction assemblies or the construction work are not reduced until the end of the 5-year plan.

And another thesis. The article said that the strengthening of financial autonomy in construction necessitates overcoming the shortcomings in the distribution of resources. "Slack" in supply can no longer be tolerated. The answer does not even mention the topic.

The aim of publishing the article was to generalize and discuss contructive proposals from economic science. It would have been possible to understand Gosstroy's personnel if some of these proposals had not been accepted. But something else cannot be understood: stubborn stagnation and the refusal to think about and consider the proposals or to find positive solutions.

Proposals from science and practice for improving the machinery for the organization of work deserve respectful consideration, particularly in construction which is among the greatest bottlenecks in the national economy.

NEW WATER-COOLED TURBOGENERATOR PREPARED IN LENINGRAD

LD251228 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, July 25, TASS--Trails of an unusual turbo-generator have been made possible thanks to the system of an overall water cooling of all part of the machine, a TASS correspondent was been told by Academician Igor Glebov, head of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electric Machine Building. Leningrad specialists gave up the traditional hydrogen cooling of the rotor revolving at a speed of 3,000 revolutions per minute, and "switched" the extra heat to water. Such a solution of the problem was regarded to be one of the most complex in modern technology.

The new generator is being prepared for dispatch to one of the big thermal power plants in central Russia--the Ryazan station. The new design will be used for further improving the quality and reliability of electric machines. Specialists are keen on creating similar generators of up to 2-2.5 million kw capacity.

Academician Igor Glebov also noted the simplicity and reliability of all-water cooled machines. He stressed that by giving up the use of hydrogen, the operation becomes simpler and the safety of big turbo-generators increases.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS HARVEST PROGRESS AS OF 23 JULY

LD260419 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In the fields of our country harvest work is gathering momentum. The harvesting front is moving from the south to more northern and eastern regions. In fact, farms in 12 union republics are engaged in cutting and threshing grain at the present time. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported, on 23 July grain and legume crops had been out on 20.5 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises, which is 17 percent of the plan. Grain has been threshed on an area of almost 18 million hectares. Farms in Moldavia and the Northern Caucasus have harvested the grain in an organized way. Here combines are leaving the grain fields. Machine operators in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia are completing the cutting and threshing of grain and legume crops.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 25 JULY

LD260243 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 25 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

A good harvest has been grown in the virgin lands of Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Town residents are helping in the reaping. (0000 GMT)

Seminars are in progress in Omskaya Oblast at which specialists and scientists are discussing the special features of this year's harvest work. Envisaged are measures to struggle against grain crop losses. Special machinery is being developed. On the eve of the harvest work the farms have acquired new (Niva) and (Sibiryak) combines. This year the Omskaya grain farmers are to harvest crops from more than 2 million hectares. (0000 GMT)

In Tomskaya, preparations for the harvest are being completed. Some 2,300 combines--90 percent of the available force--are ready. In Volgogzadskaya Oblast, grain has been harvested from 1 million hectares. Two shifts of 11,000 combines are working day and night. As grain is handed over to the state reception points, seeds are being prepared for the autumn sowing. (0205 GMT)

Reaping has begun in the cornfields of Penzenskaya Oblast. Two-thirds of all rayons have begun to carry out the work. (0205 GMT)

The first reapers have gone into the fields of Altayskiy Kray. The grain farmers of the Sovetskiy, Smolenskiy and other rayons have begun selective reaping of rye, winter wheat and peas. These crops occupy more than 100,00 hectares in the kray. Farms are completing preparations for the reaping of the main crop-spring wheat. (0500 GMT)

Many farms of the southern rayons of Chuvashskaya are starting to harvest winter grain crops on 25 July. (0500 GMT)

The harvest is being completed on 25 July on the last hectares of winter crops in Checheno-Ingushskaya farms. Thanks to the Ipatovskiy method, grain has been gathered in 10-12 working days. Many farms have obtained 20-35 quintals per hectare on irrigated land. Now the farmers are preparing for the harvesting of spring crops. (0500 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast all rayons are harvesting. Winter crops have been threshed on 400,000 hectares and half of them have been threshed. (0700 GMT)

Mass harvesting is in full swing in Kurskaya Oblast. The weather there has improved. (0700 GMT)

Procurement of silage has begun in Kazakhstan.

Farmers intend to procure 20 million tons of it. Specialized brigades are now reaping perennial grasses and sunflowers. Procurement of the basic silage crops and corn, will begin soon. (0700 GMT)

Grain hauling in Marks rayon, Saratovskaya Oblast, is computer controlled. This is the first instance in the RSFSR that harvest transport has been centrally directed. It has proved possible to reduce the number of trucks needed by almost one-third compared with last year. (1130 GMT)

In Voronezhskaya Oblast grain farmers are preparing the soil for sowing winter crops a week earlier than usual. In the Chernozem Zone these crops are more resistant to unfavorable weather and give a stable harvest, so this year the farmers have decided to double the area sown to them. (1200 GMT)

The harvest in the Ukraine has entered the decisive stage. Grain has been harvested on half of the area. Krymskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts have completed the grain harvest. Early grain crops from more than 2 million hectares have been threshed in the past week. The harvest work has moved from the southern to central and northern oblasts. The ipatovsky method enables farmers to utilize the machinery efficiently in difficult weather conditions. (1500 GMT)

All rayons of Tulskaya Oblast have joined in the harvesting of grain. Although frequent rains are hampering the harvest work, the machine operators are countering the bad weather by a skillful maneuvering of equipment. The combines are being fitted with very simple devices to help with the reaping of undersized and flattened grain. (1900 GMT)

PRAVDA STRESSES NEED FOR EFFICIENCY IN HARVEST WORK

LD251205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Attention to the Quality of the Harvest"]

[Text] The borders of the harvest are expanding with each passing day. Grain crops from more than 13 million hectares have already been threshed. Fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the grain growers are striving to carry out the harvest to a high standard and to provide the motherland with more grain, vegetables and other produce.

"The party's strategic slogan--the struggle for efficiency and quality--must become the combat slogan of all agricultural workers and of all workers in sectors connected with agriculture," the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum noted. And this accords with the farmers' aspirations. This year the quality of the harvest assumes special significance. The crops are stunted and sparse, over large areas, and in some places bad weather is hampering the threshing. Skill and resourcefulness, organization, discipline and firm mutual assistance are what will help to complete the harvest successfully and to gather fully what has been grown.

Practice suggests many examples of precisely this kind of creative, competent approach to the matter. Cereals in the Don region have ripened earlier than usual. On the Gigant Sovkhoz progressive methods of reaping and threshing have been employed in order to prevent losses. The reapers were set to cut low, the combines were well sealed and were fitted with additonal fuel tanks. The machine operators strove to unload the grain as they went along.

And this was the result: Losses were reduced to a minimum and the equipment operated for 18-20 hours a day. The cereals were harvested in 8 days. Under this year's difficult conditions an average of 32.5 quintals of grain per hectare was harvested and it has been placed under cover promptly. The Gigant collective has coped successfully with the plan for the sale of grain: About 45,000 tons of grain have been dispatched to the motherland's granaries. The target for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan has been fulfilled.

The acceleration of harvesting is one of the decisive factors in the struggle for its quality. An hour that is allowed to slip by is tantamount to a shortage of produce and to a reduction of its nutritive qualities. This is why it is so important to insure the reliable operation, mobility and maximal productivity of the machinery. In the majority of southern regions the combines, reapers and trucks have been concentrated into harvesting and transportation complexes. This provides broad opportunities for maneuvering the equipment and it significantly increases its efficiency. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray coped with the threshing of cereals in 4-5 days, quickly removed the crop residues to the livestock farmsteads and have embarked on plowing for winter fallow. But on a number of farms in Khersonskaya Oblast the output of the units is low. Also, the cereals are becoming overripe and they lie around for too long after reaping. It is incumbent upon party and soviet organs to take strictly to task those leaders guilty of omissions of this kind. No instance of machines standing idle or harvest losses must go unpunished.

A solicitous attitude toward the fields and their fruits is the guarantee of success in socialist competition. All forms of moral and material incentive should be linked more firmly to the end results of the farmer's work. When developing labor rivalry party and soviet organs must direct people toward the creative mastering of progressive production methods and of the experience of advanced workers. The method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon's farmers, the initiative of the Yampolskiy Rayon's beet growers and sugar workers, and other useful initiatives have earned general recognition. Making wider use of these means bringing into play new reserves for increasing production. The proverb says that you count not the grain in the field but the grain in the granary. Getting the grain under cover and safeguarding everything that has been grown is a complex and crucial task. Rayon agricultural administrations and state inspectorates for purchases and produce quality have an especially big role to play here. They are required to organize the struggle for the exemplary completion of the harvest, the prompt fulfillment of plans for the sale of grain and vegetables to the state and the creation of seed and forage stocks to meet requirements in full, and must take all possible pains to insure the safekeeping of the harvest.

Those who till the fields have a vast range of things to concern them: the harvest, the tending of the row crops; and the machine operators of the eastern regions have to prepare the equipment for the decisive battle for grain.... Everything must be carried out on time, carefully and in a proprietorial manner. Among the top-priority tasks is the harvesting of the fodder lands. This began long ago, but the farmsteads' forage stocks here and there are being replenished only slowly. The pace of grass procurement is too low in the Bashkirskaya ASSR and in Kalininskaya, Kostromskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts. The quality of the hay and cured hay leaves something to be desired. It is not yet too late and the situation should be rectified as rapidly as possible. Mowing machines and shops and plants for the production of feed mixes and vitamin grass meal must work on a two- and three-shift basis. In many of the country's zones opportunities exist for increasing silage and hay stocks through secondary sowings. Everything yielded by the field, meadow and truck garden must be gathered, preserved and utilized fully in the economic system.

The winter crop fields require special concern in the struggle for the quality of the harvest and for a high end result. Since olden times winter crops have been considered an insurance and have produced high and stable yields. And it is important now to take pains to expand the area devoted to winter crops. The conditions for this are now especially favorable: In many regions there has been abundant rainfall, and the early harvest facilitates the timely preparation of the soil and the carrying out of sowing at the best times. The correct action is being taken by those farms which are seeking to clear the fields as quickly as possible, planning to carry out fall sowing on greater areas than before and laying in stocks of seed and fertilizers in good time. This experience merits support and dissemination.

At this strenuous time it is more important than ever for rural party organizations to take charge of the farmers' socialist competition and to deploy forces correctly; and, setting a personal example of a creative attitude to this matter, communists are called upon to resolutely suppress any instances of bad management, shoddy work and unconscientiousness. People's control posts and groups, the Komsomol "Poozhektor" [spotlight], wall newspapers and local radio are reliable assistants to the party committees and bureaus in insuring the efficient cooperation of all elements of the harvesting process. The harvest is gaining momentum. The patriotic duty of the rural workers is to do everything for its successful completion, to provide the motherland with more produce of better quality and to lay a sound foundation for the next harvest.

Ministry Official on Harvest

LD251920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Grain and legume crops have been reaped on an area of 20.5 million hectares in the country. This was announced by the USSR Central Statistical Administration today. Commenting, at our request, on this data which is given in the report, Comrade Zholobov, the head of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that the harvest has been gathered on more than one sixth of the fields. Machine-operators do not allow lapses to occur between reaping and threshing of swathes. In the past week the rate of harvesting has increased somewhat although during those days it has become necessary to reconstruct the whole harvesting complex for working in conditions of increased humidity. Presently harvesting is progressing particularly quickly in the Ukraine, where maneuvering of equipment and interrayon and interoblast movement of harvesting units is extensively employed. The rains which have fallen, although holding up the front of work, are creating good conditions for the forthcoming sowing of winter crops. The soil in the southern rayons is being prepared quickly, while in the central rayons the rate of this work is slow. In Belorussia and the Ukraine the pulling of flax has just begun. The digging of early potatoes is in progress on many farms, and from Central Asia the first reports have been received of the start of harvesting work on plantations of corn for grain.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD241041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Fodder Stocks Building Up"]

[Text] The green harvest is continuing in the country. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 16 July sown and natural grasses had been cut on an area of 40.5 million hectares, including 32 million hectares for hay and cured hay.

As the result of highly productive use of equipment and efficient labor organization many farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia have laid in more hay than last year. Machine operators are seeking to fertilize and water the land in order to carry out several more cuttings. Green matter is being gathered from forest clearings, ravines and gullies. Transcaucasian machine operators are doing shock labor to lay in cured hay. Grass meal and other artificially dehydrated mixtures hold a significant place in the fodder balance. To prepare them, farm fodder shops have been placed on the summer work schedule. Central Asian farms have procured 110-120 percent of last year's level of feed pellets and granules.

More than 21.7 million tons of hay, 28 million tons of cured hay and 11.2 million tons of silages have been procured in the country as a whole. Approximately 2.5 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated fodder, including chopped grass, have been laid in.

IZVESTIYA Editorial

LD260819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Enough Fodder for Farmsteads"]

[Excerpts] By 16 July the first cut of sown and natural grasses had been made on 40.5 million hectares. This is somewhat less than last year, but on the other hand more hay has been laid in. The farms of a number of oblasts in the RSFSR and Ukraine are procuring hay at faster rates than last year. In Belorussia, farms have twice as much of this kind of fodder as last year and in Estonia almost four times as much. Less cured hay and silage have been laid in. But the rain which has fallen in many areas of the country should revive the corn, make it possible to grow a good aftermath and increase the root crop yield. Local soviet and economic organs are now called upon to reveal all reserves for increasing farms' fodder resources and to mobilize kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, machine operators and the entire rural population to insure that these reserves are brought into play.

The peculiar situation of the year (a long cold spring succeeded by a hot, dry summer) is also dictating the tactics for fodder procurement. In many rayons the leading farms are seeking to increase the amount of hay in cattle rations--And not just any hay, but unfailingly high-quality hay.

Examples of skillful organization of work are provided by two traditionally competing oblasts with highly productive livestock raising--Moskovskaya and Kiyevskaya oblasts.

Unfortunately, there are still many farms and rayons in our country where fodder is procured using old-fashioned methods, where poor use is made of equipment and where techniques are not observed. Thus, in many rayons of Kazakhstan there is a good growth of grass now. But kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being unjustifiably slow: By 16 July grasses had been cut on only 12.8 million hectares--3.5 million less than last year. A little more than 6 million tons of hay has been procured. This work is being carried out only slowly in Kirgizia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Armenia. The farms of Kirovskaya, Ovosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray are lagging behind in the RSFSR. Loval soviet and economic organs must obviously analyze the situation promptly, outline specific measures to raise the pace and quality of work in the meadows and display persistance and a businesslike approach in implementing these measures.

TASS REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF SALYUT-6 COSMONAUTS

LD252045 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov writes:

Five months have passed since the putting in orbit of Vladmir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, the crew of the third expedition on board the Salyut-6 orbital station. Nobody has stayed in space that long. This is two months more than the longest American expedition on board the Skylab and 10 days more than the record flight of Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov.

Records set in space are good when they are not a strain on your mind. Thus, Aleksey Yeliseyev, head of the flight, began his comments on this achievement in orbit. I shall not divulge a secret if I say that one of the engineering tasks we entrusted to the crew was to us more important than any amount of records. The task of the cosmonauts was to perform a vast volume of restoration and maintenance work to extend the period of operation of the orbital station.

Lyakhov and Ryumin tackled the task with flying colours and the difficult work they had to do was no hindrance to the accurate implementation of a vast scientific program of the flight. All the orders from scientists and specialists of many branches of national economy were fulfilled on time. Permanent contacts were established between the Flight Control Centre and many academic institutes, ministries and departments to enable the latter to rapidly obtain information from the station..

Anatoliy Yegorov, doctor of medicine, makes a gesture of regret in response to the question as to whether these five months have added anything new to space medicine.

We did not expect any special news. While in the previous flight we were interested in the 120 days deadline (this is the lifespan for erythrocytes in blood), this time our task was reduced to accumulating statistical data necessary for the study of the organism's reaction to the general extension of the time during which man is in a state ofweightlessness. It is clear already now that no qualitatively new changes were observed during the flight in human organism or any progressing changes which depend on the duration of the organism's stay in weightlessness.

In the Flight Control Centre there is a register which keeps records of the state of the cosmonauts during each of the 150 days in space. Even in the days of the arduous physical work to unload the Progress ferry ships the cosmonauts were lucky to avoid any injuries or bruises. None caught cold, none suffered toothache or sleeplessness. Ryumin who was not a fast sleeper on earth stayed that way in space.

The stable physical condition of the cosmonauts is the result of their exceptionally conscientious attitude to physical exercises. While during the first days of the flight, according to the crew commander, one literally had to force himself to dedicate two hours to physical exercises, at present the exercises have become as indispensable as air or water.

We asked the operator who was on duty on the 150th day of the flight as to the brightest event of that day. Nothing out of the ordinary happened on that day. The cosmonauts conducted a number of observations and took pictures of different areas of the globe and relayed the results of the observations back to earth.

5 Months in Space

LD251552 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--A special TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center: Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been orbiting the earth for five months now. During their long orbital flight the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 complex carried out an extensive research program including photography of the earth's surface, astrophysical observations, experiments in space materials study, medical and biological investigations. Three transport ships of the Progress type were unloaded during the period. On Tuesday, there was the first experimental period of work with the KRT-10 radiotelescope. During this session radio maps of the Milky Way and of individual sections of the earth's surface were made.

Much of the crew's working day today was devoted to medical examinations which are carried out regularly for checking and prognosis of the cosmonauts' health and capacity for work in the conditions of a prolonged space flight. Vascular tension was checked in the first half of the day. Also on the program is a study of the reaction of the cardiac-vascular system to simulated action of hydrostatic pressure, created with the help of the "Chibis" vacuum suit. The multifunctional apparatus "Polynom-2M" is used for clinical control.

Biological investigations are being continued aboard the complex. In the space conservatory called Oasis an experiment has been started to study the development of wheat in the conditions of weightlessness. According to telemetric information and crew reports, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Experiments With Plants

LD252121 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have started a series of experiments in order to provide an answer to the question whether tulips will flower in outer space, the IZVESTIYA reports today. The cosmonauts for five months now are conducting scientific research on board the Salyut-6 orbital station, biological experiments included. It was found, in particular, that under conditions of weightlessness plants develop well only to a certain stage. Thus, tulips produced a nearly half-meter shoot, yet the buds refused to open.

Specialists presume that weightlessness creates a barrier for further plant development at the cellular level. New experiments in the Salyut-6 are intended to verify theoretical concepts and resolve many difficult questions. In these experiments the negative influence of weightlessness is to be overcome by artificial gravitation created by centrifugal forces in an instrument called a "biogravistat". This is a small centrifuge which creates an acceleration equal to what we experience on the earth. A rotating disc is provided with special seed holders in which the plants develop. Exactly the same sort of disc remains under conditions of weightlessness, and it is not rotating. And, as usual, a similar experiment is being conducted down on earth. The first results indicate that under conditions of artificial gravitation the shoots are much larger than those under weightlessness. They have been all strictly oriented, with the stems pointing towards the centre of the disc and the roots to its periphery so that the plant is developing along the line the force of gravity is acting, just as on earth. This experiment is being conducted for the first time and is of tremendous importance.

NEMAN EXERCISES CONTINUE IN LITHUANIA

Foreign Observer Attendance

ID250854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Jul 79 ID

[Text] A report from our special correspondent at the Newman troops exercise:

First awards have been presented today to participants in the Neman exercise. They have been bestowed on guards landing forces. The leader of the exercise, the commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military Okrug, awarded engraved watches for excellent combat action to officers Leonid (Arshinov), Nikolay (Vasilyev) and Aleksandr (Baryshnikov) and voiced thanks to all personnel.

An airborne landing, which was viewed by military observers of foreign states who were attending, was the main event of the second day of the exercise. It is taking place under low clouds and strong blustery winds with frequent squally showers. But bad weather was no hindrance to the precise interaction of aircraft and motorized infantry, tanks and artillery. The "southerners," in a rapid series of maneuvers, broke through the defenses of the northern group and, bringing fresh reserves into the battle, are now developing the assault. Defending stubbornly, the "northerners" are responding with counterattacks, and even now, late in the evening, the roar and thunder of tank cannon and occasional burst of machinegun and automatic fire are audible in the area of the exercise.

Telegrams and letters from veterans of the Great Patriotic War continue to arrive addressed to the participants in the Neman exercise. Labor collectives in Lithuania are wishing them new successes in combat and political training.

Air Force Day

ID242100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jul 79 ID

["Special" correspondents Aleksandr Krutov and Vladimir Mikhaylenko dispatch from Neman troop exercises]

[Text] The assault battle is now proceeding here in a (?green meadow) surrounded by a ragged circle of woods. (?I can see) assault troops, airborne and ground forces. The second day of the Neman exercises is ending with the airborne assault of the guardsmen. It started with [word indistinct] operations by the air force, which at present, as you can hear, is covering the tactical assault.

Despite a certain amount of cloud cover, the air force, in skillful horizontal operation, reliably covered the fire support tanks and helicopters. The force of fighter-bombers of Major (Frolov) came out exactly on target and made a sharp strike at them. This success of the southerners' tactics was to a large extent due to the skillful operations of the fire support helicopters. Almost hugging the ground, they advanced unseen to the forward edge of the battle area and struck a powerful blow at the enemy's [word indistinct] tanks. So this day of the exercises can indeed be called air force day. It was on its wings that this guardsman assault force arrived here. The assault force is successfully completing the battle tasks assigned to it.

Blank charges are used in shooting in the exercises, but the assault soldiers has the jump, descent and landing--everything as in a real battle. At present the battle is retreating toward the woods.

But we shall ask (Arkadiy Petrovich Zubov), a political worker officer of the airborn assault troops, to comment on the operations of these brave young lads in the light blue berets:

[Zubov] This battalion of ours consists entirely of komsomols, and naturally its morale is excellent. The intelligence worked very accurately, as did the machinery. The machinery was landed excellently, and we rate this battalion's operation as excellent. They fulfilled their immediate task in a timely and accurate manner.

Regrouping of Exercise Units

LD252331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The troops of the Baltic Military Okrug, bearer of the Red Banner Order, our special correspondents Aleksandr Krutov and Vladimir Mikhaylenko report from the exercise area, completed the third day of combat operation training today. After overcoming steep slopes and marshy sectors of the area the attacking units approached the Newman river in the early evening.

In the course of these few hours both sides are regrouping their forces and bringing up reserves. The crews of the tanks and tank transporters, artillerymen and motorized infantry, engineers and missile troops have displayed model coordination of operations and fighting skill.

The Neman exercise is being carried out with the aim of practicing mutual cooperation between various kinds of troops. In today's difficult combat, with the situation continually changing, a high standard of performance was shown by all the participants of the Neman exercise. Special mention should be made of the guard troops of the proletarian Moscow-Minsk Division. Its soldiers once again today justified their name of honor--that of one of the best units of our armed forces.

The director of the exercise, Army Gen Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Mayorov, commander of the Baltic Military Okrug and bearer of the Red Banner Order, stressed the initiative and determination displayed by the soldiers of that division and their ability to utilize effectively the possibilities offered by modern equipment and armaments.

Encounter Battle Exercises

LD251344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0906 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Baltic Military District troop exercises under the code name Neman continue in Lithuania in the Alytus-Taurage-Panevezys area,. Listen to a report which we received by telephone from our special correspondent, (Viktor Lyashko):

[(Lyashko)] I am sending this report over the field telephone set up right here at the command observation point where I have a splendid view of what's going on. Only seconds remain before the decisive combat operations. An encounter battle between the "northerners" and the "southerners" is about to start. The Lithuanian countryside in midsummer--in July--is beautiful and unique. This month is doubly notable for the people of Lithuania--it was in July 35 years ago that Soviet power was established in Lithuania, and in this same month 35 years ago began the victorious offensive by our troops at the Baltic Strategic Offensive Line, which paved the way for the liberation of Soviet Lithuania from the German-Fascist occupiers--liberation and rebirth.

And now the younger generation of Soviet servicemen is raising along these routes; and everywhere cordiality and hospitality await them--kolkhoz workers and schoolchildren have handed flowers to the participants in the Neman exercises and greeted them with bread-and-salt. At meetings which have been springing up everywhere cheerful words of parting have been addressed to tank drivers, motorized-riflemen, gunners and scouts.

And now something about the battle situation at 0600 today. During last night both sides carried out combat operations. The "southerners" endeavored to step up the pace of the offensive; the "northerners", by air strikes, artillery fire and stubborn resistence by armored and motorized-rifle subunits and counterattacks at advantageous points, tried to stop the "southerns'" offensive.

We are able to see how the fighters bombers of the "northerns" are launching low-flying bomb attacks on advanced subunits of the "southerners". Also able to see this are the foreign observers who have been invited to these exercises in accordance with the points of the Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe. They are alongside us at this moment and closely following the swiftly developing encounter battle.

Army Gen Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Mayorov, commander of the Baltic Military District, is leading the exercises. I will ask my colleague Lt Col (Vitaliy Moroz), special correspondent of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, to talk about the encounter battle in general and, in particular, how it is proceeding. As a military man, he can do so better than I.

[Moroz] First of all, thank you for the invitation to take part in the program. Yes, today we are watching a very interesting episode of the combat operations. An encounter battle is developing in front of us. A battle is called an "encounter" when both sides strive to solve their missions by offensive means. It is evident that they have approximately (?equal chances). This is the situation which has come about at the present moment of the exercises. This has been a very complex engagement because (? one thing is clear): Skillful reconnaisance is necessary and the side to triumph will be the one which makes the better use of its forces and means, its artillery, and which makes the first blow at the enemy's reserves.

On the sector in front of us a motorized-rifle battalion, reinforced by armor, is operating. They represent the "southerners". The commander of this battalion is Senior Lt Viktor (Suslov). I met Viktor yesterday--he was obviously very excited, since this was the first time he had commanded the battalion and the exercises are extensive and interesting. There's another reason for his being excited--he has just received a letter from Tashkent from his father, a sergeant of the reserve. He fought in these very spots, was awarded the Order of Glory 3d Class. And another two letters came for Viktor, and others from his wife, and from his brothers.

I was also able to be among the "northerners". An armored battalion, led by Lt Col Vladimir (Bomortsev) is attacking from their side. He is an experienced officer who has commanded a battalion for a long time. True, before that he served [words indistinct], but he received the battalion recently and one may say (?from these exercises) that he is acquainted with [words indistinct]. The conditions for this are the very best. As we can see, this is an encounter battle, full of dynamism. The picture changes very quickly. Neither side is shrinking from its goal. Both the "southerners" and "northerners" have quite good reserves, and this means that there are still many interesting events ahead.